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Paris Tells S. Africans Not to Test A-Weapon

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Aug. 22 (WP)—France issued an unusual public warning today to South Africa to abandon reported plans for a nuclear test explosion or face "serious consequences" in relations between the two countries.

South Africa formally denied over the weekend that it was planning a nuclear test. But in separate statements today that directly contradicted those denials, the French Foreign Ministry's spokesman and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said that France had received "more precise indications" about an imminent nuclear test.

France has learned that South Africa is preparing "an atomic explosion that the South Africans assert will be peaceful," Mr. de Guiringaud said in a radio interview. Such an explosion would "imperil all peace efforts in southern Africa," he added.

South African Foreign Minister R. W. Botha, who described weekend reports of a projected atomic test as "wholly and totally unfounded," declined comment on the French statements, news agencies reported from Pretoria.

Nuclear Club

His original denials were spurred by an inquiry from the United States on the accuracy of a report earlier this month by Tass on South Africa's nuclear capability. Britain has joined the United States and France in expressing concern over the prospect of the white minority government joining the world's nuclear club.

The Washington Post reported in February that South Africa was working on a nuclear explosive device and could produce one in a matter of months if it chose to do so.

Mr. de Guiringaud's apparently undiplomatic challenge to South Africa's denials follows an embarrassing confrontation on Friday with Tanzanian students, who greeted the French official in Dar es Salaam by shouting slogans condemning France's sales of arms and nuclear power equipment to South Africa.

When the Tanzanian government declined to meet Mr. de Guiringaud, he said in a statement.

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Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua (left) and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as they opened a series of talks in Peking. Next to Mr. Huang is Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison mission in Washington.

Vance Visit To Peking Opens on Low Key

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 22 (WP)—The United States and China began their first high-level talks in two years here today with, for the first time, no member of the ruling Chinese Politburo present.

The absence of a powerful decision-maker, such as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the opening of the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance revealed a desire by the new Chinese government to approach the new U.S. government slowly. Five years after former President Nixon's visit here, "There are still problems... in the relations between our two countries," Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said last night. He served as top Chinese negotiator today.

Peking's streets were filled for the third consecutive day with parades of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, workers and citizens celebrating the recent National Party Congress, but most of them cast only curious glances at the Vance motorcade as it drove down the Avenue of Eternal Peace from the airport this morning.

Unlike the first Nixon trip, no dancing girls greeted the Americans. Tonight's welcoming dinner in one of the smaller banquet halls of the Great Hall of the People ended in less than two hours. Veteran China travelers in Mr. Vance's party said the food was a cut below that served at some dinners given for former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Firm on Taiwan

Although State Department officials were refraining from much comment, Mr. Vance seemed satisfied with the low-key welcome. It fitted his predictions that a long, gradual effort would be needed to solve the problem of the Nationalist Chinese island of Taiwan, which has kept Peking and Washington from establishing full diplomatic relations.

Even before Mr. Vance met with Mr. Huang for talks this afternoon, the Chinese had publicly reassured their firm opposition to outside interference on Taiwan.

"If the relations between the two countries are to be normalized, the United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the (Nationalist President) Chiang (Ching-kuo) clique, withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan straits area and abrogate its so-called 'mutual defense treaty' with the Chiang clique," the New China News Agency quoted Chinese Communist party Chairman Hua Guofeng as saying in his report to the 11th National Party Congress.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Air Controllers Vote to Strike Thursday Night

By Robert D. Hensley Jr.

22 (NYT)—Air traffic controllers today voted to go on strike tomorrow to protest a proposed pay raise. The vote was 15-7, with 10 abstentions. The union, the Association of Professional and Senior Flight Attendants, is the largest of the three unions representing air traffic controllers. The vote was taken after a meeting that lasted from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The union's president, John J. Starnes, said the vote was "a strong statement of our dissatisfaction with the offer."

Opposition by Government

The government is asserting that the demands of the 850 assistant controllers working near Heathrow Airport and at Prestwick, Scotland, breach its 15-month rule designed to bar increases more frequent than that. The controllers, supported by the Trades Union Congress, insist there is no breach, since they seek only to be paid money due them under an agreement that preceded the formal incomes policy adopted in July, 1975.

British Airways canceled at least 40 departures and 40 arrivals, mainly domestic and short-haul flights, at Heathrow today as the disruption of passenger service approached the end of its first week.

The Daily Mail displayed prominently this morning a story about an angry U.S. woman who had been waiting 12 hours at Gatwick Airport south of London.

"The real British malady is accepting all the chaos and trouble strikes cause without complaining about it," she was reported to have said. "Even sheep would be roused to anger about the conditions in this lounge today. Even the British—not a murmur. They accept it as normal."

Protest in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (AP)—Angry British citizens stranded here because of the London strike today complained of "abominable conditions" created at Athens International Airport.

A statement on behalf of the tourists read by Oxford student Anthea Church, 19, of Devon said: "Conditions have reached riot proportions. The water supply is exhausted... hygiene has gone to hell..."

UN Aid by Treaty

22 (NYT)—The UN, greeted yesterday by a "for don" if Egypt, it signaled to sign a treaty to settle the three-year-old conflict between Israel and Egypt. The treaty would end the state of belligerency between the two countries and would provide for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights.

London

22 (AP)—For the first time in 15 years, the British government today announced that it would not send a delegation to the Arab League meeting in Cairo.

reign Ministry

Avy denied a

Mr. Dayan had

meetings in

Some Prisoners to Be Freed Marcos Pledges Local Elections by End of 1978

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Aug. 22 (WP)—President Ferdinand Marcos announced today that elections for local officials would be held before the end of next year. The announcement had been expected in view of the increasing criticism here and abroad of his martial-law regime.

In almost five years of martial law, no national or local official has been elected. Two and a half years ago, the citizenry approved a martial-law referendum that authorized Mr. Marcos to appoint all local officials.

The promise of local elections was part of a package of reforms that Mr. Marcos said was the beginning of a return to normal political processes. The plan includes the lifting of a curfew that has been in effect in Manila and the countryside since martial law was imposed and the release of political prisoners who are not awaiting trial. He did not elaborate on the details of the reforms.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gifts to Nixons—Where Are They?

U.S. Can't Find Valuable Presents From Foreigners

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP)—On Aug. 11, 1974, two days after President Richard Nixon's resignation, his wife Pat notified the White House Gifts Unit that she intended to "retain" one gift presented to her by Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, on his second state visit to Washington in 1972.

The gift was described by the Gifts Unit as "a very fine hand-painted miniature portrait of the President done on ivory... 18-karat gold oval frame on easel back surrounded with golden leaves and branches, many 'blooms' of single and clustered turquoise and amethyst stones."

The miniature is one of a number of valuable items that the State Department has listed as "missing" from the General Services Administration's collection of foreign gifts presented to Mr. Nixon and his wife and two daughters by heads of state and foreign dignitaries during the Nixon presidency. The "missing" gifts may be in the GSA collection but lost because of poor record-keeping. In some cases, however, State Department and GSA officials say, the gifts are believed to be in the custody of the Nixons, which would be a violation of the law regulating the gifts.

Court Baking Sought

Those "missing" gifts are the primary reason that Chief of Protocol Evan Dobelle is to go before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson here on Wednesday and ask the court's permission to examine about 300 packing crates of Nixon materials, in storage with the General Services Administration.

Under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, any gift worth more than \$50 belongs to the government and is supposed to be turned over to the chief of protocol for disposition as public property. One of Mr. Dobelle's predecessors, Republican Henry Catto Jr., compiled a list in late 1974 of "missing" Nixon gifts and recommended in a report that the Ford administration audit the GSA collection and recover any gifts that were missing. That action was blocked because the General Services Administration took the position that the packing crates and all



Richard Nixon

According to GSA records, there would appear to be about 2,000 foreign gifts to the Nixons worth an estimated \$2 million in the GSA collection stored at the National Archives. But those records, according to a Gatto aide who worked on them, are "shambles." They were found to be "incomplete and inconsistent," the aide told Mr. Catto in a written report.

Nothing illustrates the problems (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Indonesia Toll In Quake at 150

JAKARTA, Aug. 22 (UPI)—More than 150 persons were reported dead or missing today in the wake of a powerful earthquake on Friday. A government official said the quake may have killed more people than the tremor a year ago in July that left more than 500 dead on the island of Bali.

Officials in Jakarta said today that 72 persons died and 81 were reported missing after tidal waves swept the coastal areas of Bali, Lombok and Sumbawa.

Carter, Vote Panel Will Pay For the Lance-Bank Flights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—President Carter and his campaign committee will reimburse the National Bank of Georgia for five personal and campaign flights of the bank's private plane during 1975 and 1976, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

Mr. Powell said that the bill would be \$1,799.70. He said that federal campaign funds would pay for flights worth at least \$663.30. If the Federal Election Commission determines the other flights should not be billed to the Carter committee, the President would pay for them out of his own pocket, Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Carter's budget director and longtime friend, Bert Lance, was president of the Atlanta bank before joining the Carter administration.

Mr. Powell said that the Carter election campaign committee never received a bill from the bank for the flights, most of them around Georgia and had, through oversight, neglected to reimburse the bank.

The question of the flights arose at Mr. Lance's news conference Thursday after the controller of the currency issued a report stating he found no evidence to warrant criminal prosecution of Mr. Lance stemming from his personal financial operations.

"The President has decided he will personally reimburse any portions of the flights that were not campaign expenditures," Mr. Powell said.

If the flights were campaign-related, and the bank was not reimbursed, they could be considered bank contributions to the Carter campaign, which would be illegal.

Free use of the aircraft was not reported, that also could be considered a violation of laws on the reporting of federal campaign expenditures.

These are the flights listed by Mr. Powell and their dates and costs:

Aug. 30, 1975—Americus to Calhoun, Ga., to Copperhill, Tenn., to Ellijay, Ga., to Sea Island, Ga. \$490.50.

Oct. 17, 1975—Atlanta to Dalton, Ga., to Atlanta, \$154.80.

Dec. 29, 1975—Americus to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Big Catches in U.S. 200-Mile Zone Stir Row Between Fishermen, Experts

By Bill Richards

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22 (WP)—When the Santa Maria chugged home to this bustling fishing port last week after nine days at sea, the eight-man crew of the little boat pocketed \$14,800 for the 65,000 pounds of cod, haddock and pollock crammed into its hold.

It was not the first time in this boom year of the new 200-mile limit that skipper Joe Marino and his crew have managed to accumulate such a juicy pot. But this time, when the money was passed out, the smiles and plans for more big cash runs were missing.

Six months after Congress passed the landmark 200-mile restriction on foreign fishermen to save the battered U.S. fishing fleet, there is growing concern among the North Atlantic fishing industry that the plan has backfired.

The problem with the new law is not that it hasn't worked but rather that it has worked too well. An avalanche of fish Since the 200-mile limit went into effect on March 1 and cleared some of the Atlantic's richest fishing grounds for Mr. Marino and his colleagues, the U.S. fleet has dumped an avalanche of fish on the market.

Moreover, the increased catch has spurred a boom in other parts of the industry. Federal experts here said that up to 40 new boats—at as much as \$1 million each—are under construction because of the boom. Fish processors here and elsewhere along the Atlantic Coast

Officials Say the Bumper Hauls May Critically Deplete Some Species

are busy expanding their facilities.

Now federal fisheries experts say the U.S. catch must be drastically reduced or ocean fish stocks off the New England coast will be critically depleted.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has already put a 5,000-pound catch limit on U.S. vessels operating off the New England coast, and next month the limit will be extended to the richest U.S. area of all, on Georges Bank.

Stocks Depleted

"If we don't do it now we're going to be in bad trouble," said a federal fisheries expert. "The fishermen are depleting the stocks so badly that they are getting like a rancher who slaughters his cattle the day after they're born. We have to control the U.S. fleet for a year or two to build those fish schools back up."

Fishermen here, however, say their personal experience in sighting unusually large schools of fish this year doesn't jibe with the federal experts' contention. They have reacted to the new catch limits with strong protests.

"The whole program was put together by people who have never had any experience at sea," said Mr. Marino. "They're probably all from Ohio."

The problem, federal fisheries experts say, is that the U.S.

fishermen are catching in larger numbers now the same species that were depleted before the ban on foreign fishing within 200 miles of the U.S. shores. Foreign boats fished for hake, squid and mackerel, which are not badly depleted species, while the U.S. boats still go after cod, herring, pollock and haddock, all on the government's depleted list.

Shout at Harrington

Last week nearly 100 fishermen crowded into the St. Peter Club, a cavernous old bar and meeting hall on the waterfront here, to shout their displeasure at the new regulations to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., and U.S. fisheries experts.

"There's a million pounds of fish out there, and they're telling us we can't touch them," one local fishing boat captain angrily told Rep. Harrington.

Rep. Harrington, noting that when the 200-mile limit was proposed few experts or fishermen thought the U.S. catch would increase to anywhere near its current size, said, "We're in the embarrassing situation now of having it better than people thought."

The foreign fleet working U.S. waters inside the 200-mile limit has been halved to roughly 500 vessels, according to the fisheries service. These boats are kept in "windows" or relatively small areas where they are allowed to fish for species, such as hake and squid, not normally sought by U.S. boats.

The U.S. fleet, meanwhile, has increased its catch of cod and haddock, two of the most popular species fished by the fleet, by 50 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively.

Rhodesian Election Next Week

Smith Presses Campaign to Win White Vote

By Robin Wright

CHIPINGA, Rhodesia, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Outside the small town hall, armed soldiers clustered at the windows, half listening to the speaker inside, half guarding the building from a surprise guerrilla attack. Army trucks partially surrounded the hall, located just 10 miles from the Mozambique border.

Inside, farmers clad in the traditional khaki shorts and knee socks of the area listened closely. Some had rifles at their feet on the floor.

The speaker was Prime Minister Ian Smith, urging support at what may be the most crucial turning point in Rhodesia's history. He was appealing for votes from an increasingly divided white population that must decide in a national parliamentary election on Aug. 31 the course of their future: continued white domination or a move toward majority rule.

Soldiers and Farmers

The group gathered here represented two of the most important factions in this election—soldiers and farmers along the border under siege by guerrillas. Both are considered potential backers of the new opposition, the ultra-rightist Rhodesian Action party, a breakaway group from the Rhodesian Front.

Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front party, whose increasing public support has triggered the most serious internal threat to the Smith government and spurred the election to test white political allegiance.

The breakaway, led by 12 members of Parliament, marked a dramatic shift in position for Mr. Smith. The man who led Rhodesia's rebellious break from British rule in 1965 is now trying to put down a political rebellion against himself. For the first time in his career, Mr. Smith is in the more moderate position.

He is fighting for a solution that will lead to at least partial black rule through a settlement with moderate nationalist leaders in a new, "broadly based government" of blacks and whites. His campaign slogan is, "We must indeed go forward, not backwards."

The RAP has charged that Mr. Smith is "planning to give away your future" by giving in to the "black liberationists."

Farmers All-Out Push

The RAP is attractive to soldiers because of its stance on the rapidly escalating war. It advocates an all-out push, including crossing the borders of neighboring Mozambique, Botswana, and Swaziland, to flush out Soviet-backed guerrillas.

Many members of the military feel that Mr. Smith is not willing to let them go far enough because of possible international condemnation. With every white male between 20 and 50 eligible for military call-up, the sentiments of the security forces will be a major factor in the election.

For farmers, the RAP promises that they will be able to hold on to their land, in many cases their only asset, and continue their comfortable life-style that is based on domination of the African.

The feelings of farmers in this largely agricultural country are strong, as reflected in their willingness for five years to hold on despite guerrilla assault. Farmers have been hit the longest and the hardest.

Farmers Bitter

Many of them came from other African countries, especially Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia, after the wave of independence in the 1960s. Their concern and bitterness was reflected in a question asked of Mr. Smith by a Chipinga farmer who immigrated from Kenya: "Why should we bring Africans into the government? Why should we think our mums (slang equivalent of niggers) are better than other mums in Africa? They haven't proved themselves any place on this continent."

Mr. Smith has focused mainly on reassuring the 270,000 minority whites that majority rule does not necessarily mean black rule, although not specifying much more. The RF slogan is "no sellout." Mr. Smith warned his audience that policies should not be discussed in public during the formative stages.

Instead, he is simply attacking the opposition, charging that the RAP is offering a solution originally devised and considered by his party in 1963, a solution not adequate for a 1977 problem. The RAP basically proposes to divide Rhodesia into separate black and white areas with a federal government modeled on Swiss cantons. Critics, however, charge that the system is adopted from South Africa's apartheid policies of separate development for separate races.

Smith Needs Mandate

Mr. Smith especially needs the votes of these farmers and soldiers to get the mandate to pursue his internal settlement plans. The mandate means winning 44 of the 50 white parliamentary seats. Less would leave his government crippled. It needs a two-thirds majority to change the Constitution.

The problem for Mr. Smith has been complicated by a third, more moderate party, the National United Front, which is contesting 18 seats. Although a fringe party, it could draw away

enough votes from the Rhodesian Front to lose the edge needed. The RAP is fielding 46 candidates.

In the background of the campaign, one fact has become clear: The various Rhodesian platforms leave little room for the British-U.S. peace proposals for a Rhodesian settlement. The British-U.S. settlement plan has been attacked by both major parties. The RAP calls it "suicide" and the U.S. accuses the British-U.S. team of reneging on each pledge made during the initial stage of talks.

2 Problems

The two key problems remain the extent of the franchise and the question of security forces under a new government. The British-U.S. proposal calls for an immediate one-man, one-vote system, which Mr. Smith has always opposed. It would take huge guarantees for whites and special representation in Parliament for whites to get him to accept that provision.

On the armed forces, Mr. Smith has disclosed that the British-U.S. team originally suggested maintaining the current army and sending nationalist guerrillas to other African countries for a lengthy interim period, rather than integrate the two rival forces. Mr. Smith said that he was willing to consider this, but

that the proposal was drawn.

Mr. Smith's solution something between white domination and He hopes to take the toward partial black rule cooperation of two leaders, Bishop Abel and the Rev. Ndabam, by the end of the year.

This would in effect militant, Soviet-backed Front of Joshua Nk Robert Mugabe, who backing of the five can frontline states, Mr Botswana, Angola, Tan Zambia, and the Organ African Unity.

Salisbury Expects to Lead

SALISBURY, Aug. 22 (UPI)—The Rev. Ndabam Sibhole predicted today that he would soon be the sole leader of black nationalists inside Rhodesia, saying that support for his rival, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will continue to ebb.

A day ago, Elliott Gabellah resigned as vice-president of Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council and there are indications that he

Mr. Sibhole. Asked if he thought would be able to press as the sole leader of aspirations inside Rhodesia, he replied: "Yes, because I support of very influential."

Two more members Muzorewa's group announced resignations tonight. Enoch Machinganga, a return-general for legal affairs, and Mrs. Wang, second deputy for women's affairs, cited the bishop for unite with other black nationalists.

Attack Report

SALISBURY, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Rhodesia's island of Kariba was bombed 20 to 30 rockets from last night but no serious damage were police said today.

The 25-minute attack second on Kariba in

otherwise was acting like "an enemy of our country," he said. Tass had originally linked the French sales to South Africa's military nuclear capability.

All enriched fuel extracted from the reactors would be sent to France for reprocessing plutonium and would not be returned to South Africa. Mr. de Guiringaud asserted, South Africa has its own highly secret enrichment process, which it hopes to operate commercially in the 1980s.

Evidently hoping to overcome some of the sting of Mr. de Guiringaud's rebuff by the Tanzanians, Foreign Ministry officials reaffirmed earlier today that France would not sign new arms contracts of any nature with South Africa after the delivery of two attack submarines and two destroyer escorts already on order.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to give any details of the new information that France had developed on the nuclear test. The information "has increased our concern," he said, and that concern had been expressed again after Mr. Botha's denials. "France would condemn such action," the spokesman said of a nuclear test.

Ethiopia Says Clashes At Near Town in Ogaden Ar

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Electricity has been restored and factories have reopened in the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa after the biggest battle in the monthlong war over the Ogaden region, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources in Addis Ababa said fighting around the town had abated, but they believed that Somali forces were still in the mountains around Dire Dawa and nearby Harar and Jijiga, the only towns in the region still held by Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian News Agency said yesterday that a huge Somali force with tanks and rockets, backed by MIG jet fighters, tried last week to capture Dire Dawa, the third-largest town in Ethiopia, an important industrial and rail center.

The report said that 650 soldiers—600 Somalis and 150 Ethiopians—died in the fighting and 800 were wounded.

Same Strength

The sources estimated that Dire Dawa was defended by 10,000 Ethiopian troops and militia and that the attacking Somali force was at least the same strength. ENA said that eight Soviet

built T-55 tanks and "smaller tanks were de the Ethiopian defender a Somali MIG-21 fighter down."

Deregue Member

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—A member of Ethiopia's military council, the D been killed by an unknown man, Addis Ababa radioed today.

The radio, monitor said that Col. Negus 35, was slain on Sabur was buried today with tary honors.

Gifts to Nixons—Where Did They Go

(Continued from Page 1)

of locating and identifying the Nixons' foreign gifts more clearly than three pieces of jewelry received from Prince Sultan of Saudi Arabia on July 1, 1972. No one in the White House Gifts Unit had seen or heard of the jewelry until March 28, 1974, when a reporter made inquiries about it.

At that time, on the instructions of White House legal counsel Fred Buzhardt, Mrs. Nixon removed two pieces of the jewelry from her bedroom safe and sent them to the Gifts Unit to be processed.

The gifts were a wide diamond bracelet concealing a watch in the clasp, which had been given to Mrs. Nixon, and a diamond-and-ruby pin, which had been given to her daughter Julia.

Record Altered

Missing was a pin that Mrs. Nixon told the Gifts Unit had been given to her daughter Tricia

at the same time. She described it as being "identical to the one given July . . . except that it was sapphires and diamonds."

That was the description recorded by the Gifts Unit. Eventually, that description was changed.

That was not the only record that State Department officials found had been changed. Other records were missing. The Nixons had tried to take the Gifts Unit files—the only records in existence—to San Clemente with them when they departed the White House.

The files, on instructions from White House legal counsel Buzhardt and Mr. Nixon's secretary, Rosemary Woods, were packed the night before Mr. Nixon's resignation and put on a truck bound for Andrews Air Force Base, Md. The truck was halted and impounded because sides of President Ford mistakenly sus-

pected that the Waters might be aboard.

President Ford's legal Philip Buchen, directed gift records he turned the chief of protocol of the State Department, also instructed the GSA Nixon's foreign gifts—being repacked for shipment to San Clement not leave Washington, and records have remained legal limbo since.

Mr. Catto and Mr. when they made out request blocked by court orders by Mr. Nixon's lawyers asked to inspect box 118—the GSA has in storage. Inventory says the box "two brown folders of photographs of 'heads gifts' and 'selected items in the Gifts Unit as record dating back to 1969."

WELCOME DINNER—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Peking.

Vance's Visit to China Opens on a Low Key

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hua said in the portion of the Aug. 12 speech that was released today.

In his toast at tonight's dinner, Mr. Huang referred directly to the Hua statement, saying "China's foreign policy had been clearly expounded" in the speech before the party congress. "Chairman Hua's speech expresses the will of the 800 million Chinese people and explains the consistent stand of the Chinese government," Mr. Huang said.

In his toast, Mr. Vance said: "We recognize that in part our assessments of the world differ due to our respective histories, beliefs and social systems. But our different perspectives do not obscure the many concerns which our two nations share. During this week, and throughout President Carter's administration, we hope to deepen our mutual understanding and respect for the role each of us plays in world affairs."

The talks this afternoon consisted of a monologue by Mr. Vance on U.S. policy in various parts of the world, according to State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d.

U.S. officials have said that Mr. Vance wants to show the Chinese how cooperation in certain parts of the world, like the Middle East or southern Africa, can help both fend off the threat of the Soviet Union, which the Chinese admit is a much greater threat to them than the U.S. presence in Taiwan. Such cooperation, Mr. Vance reportedly thinks, could improve chances for reaching a compromise with the Chinese over Taiwan.

"The Sino-American relationship has become an important factor contributing to peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world," Mr. Vance said in his toast.

There has been no indication yet whether Mr. Vance will meet with Mr. Hua or with the man who led the negotiations for the Chinese the last time a high-level U.S. delegation visited here, Vice-Premier Teng. Mr. Kissinger saw the late chairman Mao

Tse-tung on all but the first of his seven visits to Peking.

Mr. Huang's toast also contained none of the fiery criticisms of U.S. softness toward the Soviet Union that had marked Mr. Teng's speech when he welcomed former President Ford in December, 1975. At that time, the movement toward normalization of relations had become severely stalled because of domestic U.S. political pressures arising from Watergate and the presidential campaign. The Chinese at that time also had their own internal squabbles that distracted them from international concerns.

Now, the Chinese have just selected a fully manned Politburo seemingly ready to make important decisions on foreign policy, but its members are as unfamiliar with the Carter administration as Mr. Carter's representatives are with them. Both U.S. and Chinese officials have said that the four days of talks are designed to change this.

Asked what he thought of Peking so far, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, who is also participating in the talks, said, "I expect I'll have a whole new perspective after Friday."

III Mathematician Said to Receive Soviet Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI)—An ailing Jewish mathematician, his parents and brother received permission today to leave the Soviet Union after a campaign of publicity on their behalf by Moscow dissidents, physicist Andrei Sakharov said.

The mathematician, Grigori Chudnovsky, 35, is considered one of the most brilliant in the country. His parents say he is dying of the nerve disease myasthenia gravis.

Last April, the Kiev passport office denied the family's request to leave the country to seek special medical treatment for Grigori. But today, Mr. Sakharov said, this decision was reversed.

Grigori's parents, Wolf, 70, and Malka, 67, and his brother David, 30, say they are no longer able to obtain a Swiss drug Grigori has been using. Mr. Sakharov said the family hopes to go to the United States to seek treatment for the son.

Effect Is Feared

He and the others who had been abused by "Fidel" were urged in debriefings by State Department and Defense Department officials not to disclose after their release the possible participation of Cuban torturers, he said, on the ground that it might adversely affect the situation of U.S. servicemen still captive in North Vietnam.

Mr. Thornness, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor, told Rep. Caputo he wanted to expose the involvement of the Cubans in Vietnam because of the Carter administration's recent moves to improve relations with the Castro government. Mr. Thornness said he, too, was "appalled" at the rapprochement between Havana and Washington. He said that prisoners had also been tortured by their Vietnamese captors.

Mr. Castro acknowledged in January of last year that Cuban military men had been sent to North Vietnam to help fight "the imperialists" in the war that ended in 1975.

Tornado Kills 5, Wrecks Trailers At Illinois Lake

NEOGA, Ill., Aug. 22 (UPI)—Five persons were killed and from 35 to 50 injured yesterday as a tornado hit three lakefront trailer parks in south-central Illinois.

The tornado struck at about 1 p.m. at Lake Mattoon, state police said. At least 26 mobile homes on both sides of the lake were destroyed and four houses were badly damaged by the tornado, which raged an area about one-half-mile wide and a quarter-mile long.

A state police spokesman said that telephone and electric lines were knocked out by the storm.

The National Weather Service reported severe weather conditions throughout central and east-central Illinois yesterday. Tornado warnings were also issued in several sections along the Illinois-Indiana border.

9 Austrian Women Fast To Halt Nuclear Plant

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Nine women started a hunger strike today outside the office of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in protest against Austria's first nuclear power plant.

Work on the plant began in 1971, but the National Assembly has not yet approved its completion. The protesters, from 12 to 56, are demanding that a proposed test at the plant, northwest

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Peking and Panama

As Secretary of State Vance reaches Peking this week, he is receiving the full attention of Mr. Kissinger. He is the recipient of much free advice. It is contradictory: normalize relations with China; don't surrender Taiwan—and, while China takes on, at last, a measure of post-Mao stability under a new, largely pragmatic Politburo—there seems good reason to believe, as Washington has warned, that little concrete will come from the trip.

Peking may be drifting away from radicalism and from the permanent revolution; it still fears Russia; still demands Taiwan. And for the practical purposes of Mr. Vance's voyage, the fear and the demand may tend to cancel one another out. The United States, for a variety of reasons, including its strategic interests and its given word, cannot break with Taiwan except at high cost in credibility. But mainland China, with the Russian bear breathing hard along thousands of miles of frontier, would be ill-advised to split with the United States over an island—even a large, rich island—off its coast.

It would appear, therefore, that the prospects for "normalization" of relations between Washington and Peking are not very good—but that, at the same time, the present state of affairs, which implies friendship without full formal diplomatic associations, is likely to persist.

From the American domestic standpoint the interesting point about this is that while strong support is expressed for independent Taiwan, there are few objections to main-

taining and even strengthening the ties Mr. Kissinger established with Peking. When the "China lobby" is remembered, and the importance which the loss of China played in stimulating McCarthyism, this indicates that a major shift has taken place in fact and in mood—and a major shift in the foreign policy focus of U.S. conservatives.

Perhaps, like the Chinese Communists, they see a greater threat in the Soviet Union. Perhaps, like many other Americans, they have written off much of the Asian mainland after Vietnam. But the plain fact is that the Republicans of the far right, those who supported Ronald Reagan in the pre-convention campaign last year, are rallying around the Panama Canal as their main bastion of foreign policy, and, except for insistence on continuing aid for Taiwan, have, to all overt intents and purposes, given up on China.

The canal is, admittedly, closer to the American heart than China. The techniques—attacks upon the State Department, and on a "sellout"—are very similar to those used by the China lobby. They may be more concerned with raw nationalism in this case than with anti-Communism as such, although Castro's support for Panama has brought the latter into play. And it will be easier, from a purely parliamentary standpoint, to block the Panama treaties than to sustain a Chiang Kai-shek on the Asian mainland. But the slogans, the inner drive, are very much like those that prevailed in the late 40s and all the 50s. The focus, simply, has shifted from Peking to Panama.

The Soviet Bear

The Central Intelligence Agency is bearish on the Soviet economy, Moscow, says the CIA, will feel increasing strain in the years ahead. Sharply reduced rates of economic growth will pose excruciating choices for the Kremlin leaders. Gone are the cries of alarm of 20 years ago that the Soviet Union might soon surpass the United States economically.

Although some specialists think that the recent analysis may be a shade too bearish, it certainly is plausible. The Soviet labor force will reflect the decreasing birth rate of the 1960s. The productivity of capital and labor are no longer rising as rapidly as they did in earlier stages of Soviet economic development. Most important, in the CIA view, Soviet oil production is likely to peak in a few years and then drop. Moscow may have to become a net importer of oil, which would disrupt its plans to use oil revenues to purchase large amounts of advanced Western technology. The decline in oil output may be only temporary, until new reserves are found and tapped in Siberia. But that would require huge investments.

To what extent can United States policy be based on such forecasts? Only marginally,

because the consequences of a Soviet economic downturn are so difficult to predict. Stagnation could propel the Soviet Union toward détente with both the West and China. Substantial long-term Western loans would clearly be helpful. An accommodation with China might even make possible much greater economic collaboration between the two. And a new era of good feeling on all Soviet borders would permit a leveling off or even reduction of the vast Soviet military budget.

But economic stringency could just as well lead in the opposite direction. Foreign dangers, real or imagined, might help to justify austerity to Soviet citizens. And they might in turn generate unexpected military responses.

Accurate diagnosis does not always facilitate prescription in diplomacy. But it can remind us that while "the economy" is a growing factor in American politics and diplomacy, Soviet leaders are preoccupied, in good times and bad, with an economy whose health has long been the principal index of political success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Competing With Freddie Laker

It took Laker Airways six years to win approval for cheap, no-reservations, no-frills "Skytrain" flights between New York and London. Now the established international airlines—Pan Am, British Airways, TWA, Air India, Iran Air, El Al—propose to meet Freddie Laker's challenge. They plan service at competitive prices that would permit reservations and a few frills as well. Best of all, they would fly into London's convenient airports, rather than being exiled to Stansted Field, some 35 miles from downtown.

A bonanza for travelers? Don't plan your trip just yet. The Justice Department may move to block Civil Aeronautics Board approval of the plan because it believes, with good reason, that the competition could ruin Laker and bury low-cost charter competitors besides.

This leaves the Civil Aeronautics Board with a dilemma. The new low fares are exactly the kind of innovative service the board would like to promote. Denying the

big airlines, which actually form a cartel, the right to compete with Laker would remove an important element of competition from the market. If, however, the airlines shot down Laker by operating at a loss for a few years and then went back to their old ways, consumers would suffer.

We think travelers are best served by expanding competition. The airlines should be granted the low fares they have requested, and the restrictions originally placed on Skytrain should be removed. The board should make it clear, however, that future fare increases will be allowed only if the carriers can prove that costs have increased.

If the big airlines can make a profit competing with Freddie Laker, more power to them. If they can't, their stockholders would have to absorb the losses. Either way, travelers would end up with cheaper seats to London.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Immigrant Problem

It is not the first-generation immigrants that are presenting Britain with the main problems, but their children. Born in the country and raised in ghetto-like conditions, they have received an unsatisfactory education and are disadvantaged in the competition for jobs. Since they regard themselves as Britons, they are naturally bitter about this and it is not easy to make them into

good citizens with a respect for law and order and the processes of democracy. It becomes even harder when left-wing extremists make use of them as cannon-fodder for their subversive plans. The British parliamentary system does little to cater for minorities, and Ulster has shown where that can lead. If steps are to be taken to avoid a similar situation in England itself, it is high time for them.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 23, 1902

LONDON—Americans who are disposed to seek fortunes in South Africa are finding that to gain an entrance to the British possessions in that part of the world is no easy matter. Since peace was proclaimed hundreds of citizens of the United States have applied at the South African permit offices in Victoria Street for permission to go to Johannesburg and other towns in the interior, but a large number have been turned away.

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1927

BOSTON—Will Governor Fuller grant a last-minute respite for Sacco and Vanzetti on the appeal of the defense attorneys for additional time to appeal to the Supreme Court? It appeared unlikely that any justice could be found who would grant a stay of execution. Defense counsel's hopes seemed doomed when Chief Justice Taft wired them that he must deny their request contending that he had no jurisdiction in a purely State affair.



Détente: Status Quo.

The Neutron Bomb—A Soviet No

By Nikolai Semionov

MOSCOW—When, at the end of May, Jimmy Carter declared that the race for strategic weapons was not only dangerous but also immoral, it was impossible for him not to know that the United States was ready to complete its nuclear arsenal with neutron bombs. This fact entitles us to question the U.S. President's sincerity as for his declarations as well as the very aim of his doctrine in matters of external policy. As a matter of fact, six weeks later, Carter took the decision to produce neutronic weapons.

Such a move will not help the United States, will not consolidate the chances of peace for present and future generations and will only accelerate the arms race. It is difficult to believe that the congressmen who voted in favor of the neutron bomb did not realize to which kind of weapon they were opening the way. Even if it has been labeled as a "clean weapon," beside the fact that it is absurd from a linguistic point of view, this perfidious weapon will painfully kill all those who happen to be in its zone of action and it means, above all, civilians.

The U.S. Congress decision goes far beyond the range of a purely military problem and even of a United States inner affair.

Chain Reaction
The production of neutron bombs will bring about a chain reaction in international policy which will particularly threaten strategic stability and the maintenance of peace. Although I am not a civilian, I perfectly understand the disastrous consequences of such a decision. The restarting of the arms race, which has begun in the United States, will not bring tangible advantages for the West, just as the previous ones did not bring any such advantages. It will only increase the danger of a nuclear war, even if there is no government wanting such a war.

The planned introduction in Europe of this weapon, considered as a tactical missile, covered inside of NATO, will reduce the nuclear threshold. The NATO generals will have an easier access to the neutron bomb and it will bring about the conditions allowing it to be used without the U.S. President's authorization. If those who think that, with this new weapon, the United States has gained an advantage allowing them to strike first, win over in that country, even for a short period, the temptation could lead to an inevitable catastrophe.

Any thesis on limited nuclear warfare is groundless. Some people advertise this idea only for propaganda purposes. Such a

device is only in the interest of those who produce nuclear weapons, not of the people on whose territory these weapons are stocked.

No Limits

Americans and Europeans alike must understand that there cannot be limited nuclear warfare just as there cannot be limited death. President Carter's neutron bomb has turned the cable, on which was fastened the Damocles sword threatening the world, into a fragile thread. To avoid the breaking of this thread and not to allow the unleashing of the nuclear fire (which will be impossible to maintain inside of strict limits), it is necessary to ban this new weapon of mass

extermination. The United States has signed the final act in Helsinki and has thus pledged itself to contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security. Mr. Carter promised to achieve that the nuclear weapon is removed from the panoply of those countries that possess it. Yet, the decision to produce the neutron bomb reveals that the President has other intentions. This decision, contrary to the Helsinki commitments is also contrary to the moral principles about which much is said in Washington.

Mr. Semionov won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1956. He is an honorary member of 11 foreign academies, including the U.S. National Academy.

In the Name of Reason

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Several thousand psychiatrists will meet in Honolulu next week at the sixth congress of the World Psychiatric Association. The event sounds like one of professional interest only. In fact, it will be a testing ground on an issue of profound public importance, involving human rights and international politics as well as medical ethics.

The issue is the Soviet practice of confining sane people in mental hospitals because they are dissenters. It is a barbarous device even by the standards of the contemporary totalitarian state, but some groups that ought to be especially concerned have turned a blind eye to it.

At the last World Psychiatric Congress, held six years ago in Mexico City, delegates tried to raise the question. But Soviet representatives protested that there was nothing to it but "Cold War agitation," and association officials ruled the subject out of order.

This time political abuse of psychiatry is a major item on the agenda of the congress, and the Russians are evidently concerned. They have obtained 30 U.S. visas for the Honolulu meeting, including two for journalists. The guess is that they will try to block the scheduled discussion, lobby against critical resolutions and—if all else fails—threaten to quit the association.

That psychiatry is sometimes used in the Soviet Union as a KGB instrument cannot be doubted by any remotely fair-minded person. The evidence is overwhelming. It has been produced over the last decade, with

incredible courage, by victims of the perverted doctors: Vladimir Bukovsky, Zhores Medvedev, Leonid Plyushch and others.

The evidence is compellingly summarized in a book just published in London: "Russian Political Hospitals," by Dr. Sidney Bloch, an Oxford psychiatrist, and Peter Reddaway, a London School of Economics specialist on Soviet politics. Their book is the more powerful because it eschews any speculation or dramatization, sticking to documented cases and describing them in an almost matter-of-fact tone.

On the theory that disagreement with any aspect of the Soviet system is a symptom of insanity, certain psychiatrists have regularly found dissenters to be in need of treatment and committed them. The diagnoses, unique to Soviet medicine, include such things as "sluggish schizophrenia" and "susceptibility to reformist delusions."

The victims best known in the West were picked up by the KGB and brought to its tame psychiatrists because they expressed critical political views—including criticism of the psychiatric abuse itself. But the Bloch-Reddaway book makes clear that political dissent is not the only kind subjected to medical punishment. Alexander Argonov, a member of the Orthodox Church, took part in an unofficial seminar on religious philosophy in the summer of 1976. The KGB broke up the seminar, and Argonov was put in a mental hospital. There, a Dr. A. Mazikov told him, "We'll beat your religion out of you." A commission found him mentally ill, but he was released after a protest campaign.

'Special' Hospitals

For a sane person to be confined with seriously disturbed people is horrifying enough as an experience. But many of the Soviet victims have been put in "special psychiatric hospitals"—in fact more prison than hospital—and subjected there to sickening brutality.

The orderlies in these hospitals are common criminals. They beat the patients and extort clothes or other things from them for the right to go out to the toilet—a privilege that is limited to a tormenting degree. One punishment used for patients who quarrel with the doctors or refuse their medicine is to strap

John Dornberg

From Munich:

With the passing decades attempt at digesting the Nazi past has become increasingly difficult, unpopular and purposeless...

MUNICH—The escape of former SS Colonel Herbert Kappler from Italy has raised some disturbing questions about West Germany's attempts at Vergangenheitsbewältigung, that barely translatable term which implies "digesting the Nazi past."

Besides the diplomatic freeze in Bonn-Rome relations, there is first of all the matter of official, not to even mention general public, insensitivity here to the feelings of the Italians, and in particular, of the victims.

That insensitivity is exacerbated by the irony of Kappler, a convicted fugitive, currently enjoying police protection in West Germany against attempts to recapture or kidnap him.

One is led to the conclusion that the majority of West Germans do not know, or have not been taught, how and why the Nazis came to power, the magnitude of the crimes committed by Germans in Germany's name, and that the rest of the world cannot forget.

But more than that, the Kappler case focuses on another problem here. Can a country be expected to prosecute its own war criminals, particularly when the crimes were committed against other nations and peoples and took place more than 30 years ago?

The escape of Kappler, 70 and reportedly dying of cancer, might be a mere footnote of history were it not for West Germany's apparent equanimity or the fact that leading officials, including Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, have on previous occasions asked the Italians to release him on "humanitarian grounds."

The prevailing attitude is that "he has suffered enough."

Inconsistent

That view is strangely inconsistent with the current "off with their heads" atmosphere concerning different criminals of violence here: political terrorists and sex murderers, for example.

Moreover, that attitude is one of several reasons why the prosecution of other Nazi criminals—most of them now around Kappler's age—is becoming increasingly problematical.

Nevertheless, though more than three decades have passed since the end of the war, those prosecutions still take place all over West Germany and will continue well into the 1980s.

But they are becoming judicial farces and travesties on justice.

Men, and also women, responsible for the deaths of thousands have gotten off with a few minutes in prison—murder—that the victim being mocked.

More often than not, sentences are then suspended because the defendants, their 60s and 70s and 80s, are "old" or "ill."

Contrary to the usual German judicial practice of "investigative custody" conviction—most of the defendants still awaiting trial, either on bail or to be sent to the prison.

The court proceedings, which drag on for years, "Madama Case" in Du where 14 former SS men, being tried for the liquidation of 250,000 persons, convicted months ago and may 1979. Because of the proclivity for legal over bog down in fine points while ignoring the issue.

Worst of all, because are tried according to the criminal code with its rules of evidence, key witnesses—usually survivors of the Holocaust—are being badgered by defense lawyers.

50,000 Convicted

In the early postwar prosecution Nazis were sentenced to death in the Allied tribunals such as Nuremberg courts in those counts the crimes had been committed in Kappler's case. As of 50,000 were convicted.

But in 1952, in the so-called West German case, West Germany's jurisdiction, raising all of legal, political, and technical problems.

There was, first of all, a total disinclination to their own. "What other ever did so?" A Munich lawyer asked the other as Fritz Bauer, the prosecutor and Nazi, once said: "It is like looking into a mirror, only the reflection is missing."

Moreover, the only law was the existing criminal code. Each crime, though it thousands of murders, proven—no easy task many years.

Then, too, West German judiciary, honestly believe cases had been prosecuted, not prepared for a flood of cases—Nazi who some gone "underground." In prompted establishment Ludwigburg "Center 1" litigation of Nazi Crime a team of special prosecutors, and will continue the job.

Since then, West Germany has convicted more than 5,000 Nazi criminals and spent \$300 million on their prosecution.

Ambiguous Re
But behind those figures an ambiguous record of ing defendants—guards with their own, had punished severely, and murderers—those who orders for mass liquidation off leniently, of being inexplicably suspended of occasional collaboration judges and defense lawyers.

With the passing decades attempt at Vergangenheitsbewältigung has become increasingly difficult, unpopular and less, so that today most Germans wish it would be forgotten.

That, some serious might be the best point than the judicial travesties taking place. Neither pos. of punishment is filled, they say, nor the important one of teaching about the crimes of the

The question now is whether "living with the past" among us, a better since, thanks to of biology, "they will soon anyway."

In light of recent anti-Semitism, it is little a Hitler and Nazi past, the easy answer to that.

MUSIC

Opera Singers Go To Summer School

By David Stevens

GRAZ, Austria (UPI)—This provincial capital is the home of an intensely practical and very American summer school of vocal music, now in its ninth year of trying to match U.S. vocal supply with European vocal demand.

This year, 163 students turned up for the seven-week Summer Vocal Institute, the principal activity of the Dallas-based American Institute of Musical Studies. In most cases they are here to learn, as Richard Owens, the founder and director of AIMS, puts it, "what it's going to take to make it."

Bridging the gap between vocal training and a career in singing is what this school is about. There are courses in opera and concert singing, piano and orchestra, but the focus is opera—that is where the jobs are, and the main market for the beginner is in the small and medium-sized West German and Austrian opera theaters.

How the school goes about this, in a close-knit and bustling U.S. campus atmosphere, is the direct result of Owens' experiences as a singer in Europe. Armed with music degrees from Trinity and Yale Universities and inspired by the example of George London—who went to Europe unknown after the war and became a leading baritone of the Vienna State Opera—Owens went to Vienna in 1958 to continue his studies, sang leading baritone parts at the municipal opera in Ulm, West Germany, and returned to the United States before the age of 30.

"I spent my time finding out how little I knew about what I was supposed to be doing," the blunt and busy Texan recalled. "I was 32 or so before I realized what went on in the business. I know now what it would have taken to continue."

"What is going on in the United States has nothing to do with a career. In general, all you get are voice lessons and some coaching. I have tried to put together a program that will close the chasm between the schools and the profession."

The result is a curriculum that ranges from basics such as voice lessons and role-coaching (three each weekly for each singer) to more specialized subjects such as body movement, acting, makeup, languages and vocal master classes to career nuts and bolts—finding the right vocal category and repertoire, how to audition, how to find an agent, what life is like in a European opera house.

Nora Sands Owens, who shared her husband's European musical learning experience and is co-director of AIMS, said that the summer course's typical student is between 25 and 30 years old (although there is one "serious" student of 45), is the winner of vocal competitions, has a certain amount of professional experience, but is not yet making a living from singing.

Stephen Rowland, a 23-year-old New York tenor, who was a baritone until three years ago, has sung at Santa Fe, N.M., and with the Miami Met, but came here on the strength of a U.S. seminar run by Owens and because of friends who got good contracts through Graz. "I don't know any other school that does what they do here," he said, "especially with advice on audition techniques and what to sing."

Jeffrey Wells, a 24-year-old Texas bass who has sung in small roles and the chorus of the Houston Grand Opera, said he felt as if he had progressed "from being in high school to being professional" in his summer here.

Some, like Barbara Daniels, who was in the first AIMS class, and now sings principal soprano roles in Kassel, West Germany, return to recharge their batteries.

AIMS has attracted more and more agents to hear its most promising students, and every year for three or four years has placed six or seven young singers in German-language opera houses.

This year, Owens expects that 10 or so will land contracts, but he concedes that the other side of the coin is trying to persuade a certain number of students to drop the idea of singing professionally.

Owens recalled that when he launched AIMS in 1969, he got a building, a travel agent to organize a charter flight to Europe and back, and "went to old friends" to form a faculty. Many of the faculty come from contacts made by the Owens in their European days or as teachers in the United States. The teaching staff, which numbered 35 this year, is drawn roughly equally from the United States (mainly the voice teachers) and from Europe or Americans with long European experience (mainly coaches and conductors).

Ande Anderson, the head of production at London's Royal Opera, teaches master classes, but Owens himself had to jump into the breach for another set of master classes when George



Baritone Sherrill Milnes conducts a master class at American-run summer school for singers in Graz, Austria.

London was stricken by a heart attack. With a mixture of cajolery and amiable bullying, he constantly reminded the singers to think of the words they were singing and fired out lots of generalized advice to the on-lookers. (Singers are always in trouble when they start backing up on stage.) "I've never known a singer to die from overworking his stomach and diaphragm, but I've known plenty who overworked their throats."

One of AIMS' great assets, tangible and intangible, is its physical layout in Graz, where Owens moved the courses in 1971, after two years in Freiburg, West Germany. Teachers and students live and take breakfast in a student dormitory, and work and take lunch at a teachers' college across town. The atmosphere is much like that of a small college campus, and the faculty-student interchange is constant.

On a practical level, the modern building of the teachers' college has 50 acoustically isolated rooms, while Graz has enough plans to supply the school's needs.

The streetcar trip across town can be a bit of a drag, Butler conceded, "but that way the students know they are in someone else's town, and even the most conservative ones have to meet Austrians sooner or later."

Further cultural interchange comes from the concerts and opera productions (this year, Schubert's "Die Freunde von Salamanka") the school puts on in Graz.

Lee Schaefer, an American conductor with long European experience, summed up the intangibles: "What they don't get at home and what they do learn here is something about the total musical culture of Europe—of how they make music here."

Politics Makes Visit to the Eiffel Tower

By Vivian Lewis

PARIS (UPI)—After gazing the Paris skyline for 36 years, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel's creation is under attack again. No one is proposing to tear down this city's best-known landmark, as Guy de Maupassant and other assassins of the 1890s urged. But the business life of the Eiffel Tower has been thrown into question: Should Eiffel's corporate successor be allowed to continue operating the tower concession?

The ostensible issue is a dispute between the city of Paris, which owns the monument, and the operating company—la Société de la Tour Eiffel, a profit-making private corporation—over how to finance a massive overhaul of the tower's elevator system.

But the controversy also threatens the traditional relationship between the company and the city. As a result, the future of the tower as a commercial franchise earning profits without restriction is no longer assured. Instead, there is a possibility that the city itself may run the tower as a public service like the Métro subway system.

More likely is a compromise that would turn the Eiffel Tower into something like a regulated utility, with a ceiling on charges and profits. In France, where most public services are run by the government, such an idea is considered a novelty. But officials of the city and the company are considering it.

It is not until 1990 that the operating company's concession is to be renewed or canceled. But both sides agree that a decision on renewal terms must be reached by next summer because of the pressing need to raise \$6.5 million. The money is needed to rebuild the rickety hydraulic elevator that carries tourists up the tower, which was built in 1889.

Conservative

This urgency may affect the company's future in a way not yet known. Paris recently elected a mayor, Jacques Chirac, who is the orthodox Gaullist standard bearer against President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Despite their conservative bent, however, the city fathers must deliberate the Eiffel Tower's fate amid the tumult of politics—national legislative elections are scheduled for next spring. Among the campaign issues is the proposal of the Socialist-Communist coalition to nationalize many corporations.

A Paris city official sums up the influence of the election campaign: "While the mayor is ideologically opposed to white-

sale nationalization, he has an interest in appearing more pragmatic about his principles than Giscard. The mayor may agree to take over running the Eiffel Tower on the merits of the situation."

Meanwhile, there are rumors that the tower's old elevator is dangerous. Company and city officials hasten to assure everyone that it is not. "The worst that could happen is that the elevator might break down, which would hurt France's prestige and the tower's receipts," says one city official. But if the elevator did stall, people might have to climb down a perilous winding staircase that has been closed to the public since the 19th century because it is dizzying and can be slippery on a rainy day.

The concern about safety has not affected the tower's receipts. Admissions last month were up 20 per cent, or 50,000 people, from the year-earlier figure. In all of last year 3 million people visited the Eiffel Tower, half of them going to the 964-foot-high summit on the craggy elevator. The present entrance fee is the equivalent of 85 cents (to visit the first floor) or \$3 (to go all the way to the top).

After a new elevator is installed, annual admissions could grow even faster. The present hydraulic system cannot be used when the temperature is as low as freezing, so the top of the tower has to be closed from November to March and during some cold mornings.

All this depends on the operating company's being able to raise the money. It is looking for a 25-year loan. To get a loan, the company insists, it must obtain assurance that the concession will be renewed. André Garoux, general manager of the Eiffel Tower, explains: "Otherwise no one will lend to us. Nothing belongs to the company except its concession to operate the tower."

The company also wants the loan to be guaranteed by the city of Paris.

Young Musicians

Gather in S. Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 23 (UPI)—The 29th World Congress and 23d General Assembly of the International Federation of Young Musicians opened here today attended by 230 representatives from some 50 nations.

The weeklong events are the first such gatherings to take place in the Far East since the federation was formed in Belgium in 1940. The participants include 120 delegates and 100 members of the federation's World Orchestra.

In the negotiations over the future of the Eiffel Tower, city officials have proposed alternatives:

- The city could operate the tower itself (with a "wasteful" superfluity of unqualified civil servants," responds Mr. Garoux).
- The city could replace the company with another concessionaire.
- The city could, as the price of a loan guarantee, force the company to grant it financial participation or even control.

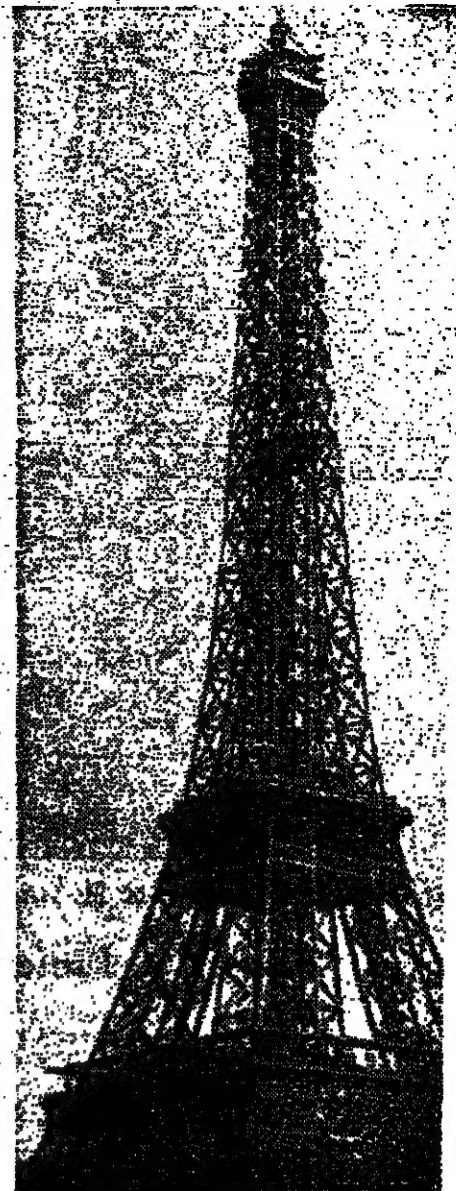
But the senior city official in the negotiations concedes that these alternatives are mainly talking points. The ultimate aim of the city is "a more balanced contract with the old concessionaire," he says, and "the new contract must be equally in the interests of the city and the company."

So the company is under pres-

sure to propose a way for the city to directly receive of box-office receipts. T of "municipalization" is: by being used to make pay more malleable.

Shares of the Société Tour Eiffel are listed Bourse. Last year the earned \$407,000 on rev \$5.5 million. Its expenses \$440,000 of taxes pay government.

As the next move in concession negotiations, the will present to the city in October a proposal of renewal and a loan. So far, Mayor Chirac other elected officials it to civil servants to such agreements. But sign have to enter Tower fray themselves, far from clear which will try to go.



WAVERLEY ROOT

Misrepresentations of a Splendid Fruit

THE food which has been called "the king of fruits" has probably never been tasted by the great majority of the inhabitants of the temperate zones of the

Western world: 75 years ago one could have said by almost nobody who had not lived in the tropics and 250 years ago by almost nobody who had not lived in the tropics of Asia.

Unwilling to believe that a food they did not know could deserve such a title, Westerners have whittled it down to "king of tropical fruits." It has also been called "the apple of the tropics," in recognition of its status as the most widely eaten and the most liked food of hot countries. It is, of course, the mango.

"I consider the mango... one of the most delectable fruits with which God graced an already beautiful world," Euell Gibbons wrote in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus." "Yet, when I was in the tropics, I saw tourists from temperate regions refuse mangos because they didn't taste like peaches... Such people have my pity, but hardly my respect."

It is disconcerting to find that many Westerners who taste a mango for the first time do not like it. Even the Larousse Gastronomique Encyclopedia notes, cautiously, that it "has a certain pungency which is not pleasing to everybody."

One reason for this reaction is the almost universal tendency to distrust any unfamiliar food and to transform distrust into distaste by a purely psychological process which inhibits the ability even to perceive the intrinsic taste of the food. Another reason is that unless you are rich enough to be able to afford what has remained a luxury food outside of its native tropics, because of its extreme perishability, you will probably be offered an inferior, because cheaper, variety of mango which misrepresents this splendid fruit as everybody in the tropics knows it.

There are only about 30 species of mango, and of these almost none reach the market except the descendants of just one of them, *Mangifera indica*, but its unguilted less expensively produced fruits are fibrous and thus rather disagreeable to eat, while often, underlying the luscious mango flavor, there is a perceptible, or even assertive, taste of turpentine.

Both of these factors have been eliminated from the better graded varieties, which thus offer the pure unmeasured magnificence of the mango. A relic of the stringy nature of the unimproved fruit is the impossibility of separating its flesh from its stone, which is large, in about the same proportion to the fruit as a whole as the stone of an avocado. This makes it a little difficult to handle.

The mango was cultivated before history began, so its origin is not on record, but it is believed to have first appeared in the region running from eastern India through Burma.

The first known reference to the mango from outside its native territory was provided by a Chinese traveler, Hsien Tsang, who mentioned it in the first part of the 7th century. The first Westerner to report it seems to have been Piri Raimondus in 1328, followed by John de Marignoli in 1349. Marco Polo missed it.

In ancient India the mango played an important part in folklore and religion. According to legend, Buddha was presented with a mango grove so that he might rest in its shade (the mango's dense foliage makes it almost as welcome in the sweltering tropics for shade as for its fruit).

The spread of the mango beyond its native territory was slow, for the fruit is extremely perishable and even the seeds lose their vitality quickly. Transplanted in other climates, they often grow without producing profitable yields.

The only area in the United States where mangoes can be grown with any assurance of success is southern Florida; they have often fruited in California, but they are not a dependable crop there, being highly sensi-

tive to even small amounts of frost.

Florida's production is minuscule compared to that of India, the world's most important producer of mangos, which has 2.5 million acres planted to mango trees, which produce between 5 million and 7.5 million tons yearly, between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of the world total.

It is, of course, in India, where the mango is the most popular of all fruits, that it reaches its apogee. Mangos there range in size from that of a small plum (a dwarf Malayan variety, the kadondong, is even called a plum—the hog plum, which does not suggest promising quality) weighing about 5 ounces to fruits of 4 or even 5 pounds, but fruits about the size of a large pear weighing up to 1 1/2 pounds are what one usually finds in the markets.

Indian mangos may be round, oval, pear-shaped, peach-shaped, heart-shaped, kidney-shaped or long and thin. The commonest among their many colors are red, yellow and dull green; the flesh is orange. India has different varieties for specific purposes; thus the small channia is meant to be sucked, for those who prefer the juice to the flesh. In South India, the relative merits of the Alphonso, which is fat and gold, the Langra, which is thin and green, and the Romsa, which looks like a yellow peach with rosy blushes. In the north, Langras from Varanasi are bought by those who want a tart fruit, desirable from lackluster by those who want a sweet sadying one. Tart or sweet, mangos contain between 10 and 20 per cent sugar, virtually no starch, 1.2 to 1 per cent of protein and appreciable quantities of vitamins A and C.

The tall (50-to-60-foot) handsome mango tree begins bearing from five to seven years after planting, and continues to set fruit abundantly, with a tendency to give larger yields every second year, until about the age of 40, when its productivity declines. Its grayish wood makes inferior timber and its thick foliage, so welcome to man, is also a favored haven for mosquitoes.

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.

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When you consider that more than half of the largest U.S. industrial do business with Marine Midland, you get a good picture of how big we are.

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MARINE MIDLAND BANK

All figures as of March 31, 1977

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sanyo Said to Buy Into Italian Firm

Sanyo, the Japanese electronics firm, has reportedly purchased a 32-per-cent interest in Emerson Spa, a leading Italian maker of television sets. The deal was reportedly carried out between Sanyo and Guido and Myria Borghi, the heirs of late Italian industrialist Giovanni Borghi, founder of Emerson and of the Igis home appliance group. Sanyo reportedly would get its 32-per-cent interest by fully subscribing to a capital increase of 1.25 billion lire (about \$14 million), raising the registered capital of the Italian firm to 3.75 billion lire.

Jacques Borel to Trim Activities

Jacques Borel International, the French hotel and restaurant chain, is about to trim some of its activities in an effort to wipe off the losses incurred last year and in the first half of this year. Sources close to the company estimate the chain's losses over the first six months of this year at close to 70 million French francs (about \$14.5 million), compared with a consolidated loss of \$3.7 million last year. The sources say Borel officials do not expect the group to be back in balance before the end of next year. They say Borel intends to wind down all its operations in Belgium apart from its two hotels at Brussels airport and Knokke-le-Zoute, drop all projects for setting up new hotels in France and in Egypt and reduce the size of its Paris headquarters. The group will only provide its know-how for projected hotels in Iran and Egypt.

G&W Gets Madison Sq. Garden

Gulf & Western Industries has completed its eight-year campaign to absorb Madison Square Garden Corp. and its sports holdings. The 32-to-1 margin in the vote for merger was a foregone conclusion because G&W owned 81 per cent of Madison Square Garden. The corporation thus became a wholly-owned G&W subsidiary and the Garden holdings—which include the Garden itself and the adjacent 22-story office tower, Roosevelt Raceway, the Knickerbockers basketball and Rangers hockey teams, the International Holiday on Ice troupe, Arlington and Washington parks and the O'Hare Hilton hotel in Chicago, and real estate in Long Island, Manhattan and Chicago—were dispersed in the vast G&W empire. As nearly as can be determined, G&W spent about \$55 million to acquire the Garden stock and also assumed the corporation's \$130 million in long-term debt. The conglomerate began its acquisition of the corporation in 1969 and began buying stock in earnest in 1973 with the first in a flurry of tender offers. Garden stock traded as high as \$70 a share in the 1967 bull market and fell as low as \$3.25 in 1974. G&W's last tender offer was at \$10 a share and that is the price the few remaining stockholders will receive following the complete takeover, as Madison Square Garden and its holdings become a small part of the conglomerate. The Garden's estimated revenues of \$180 million for the fiscal year ended May 31 constitute 3.3 per cent of G&W's last year's revenue of \$5.4 billion and the Garden's profit of \$4.2 million was 2.2 per cent of G&W's \$190 million.

Japanese Program Is Delayed

Bonn Aides Meet as Speculation Mounts

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today with his ministers of finance, labor and housing in what Bonn observers see as another step in government deliberations about a tax cut to stimulate the economy.

An official statement said the meeting was concerned with departmental questions.

Mr. Schmidt's meeting at his

vacation home near Kiel with Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg, Finance Minister Hans Apel and Housing Minister Karl Schuchmann followed a Hamburg meeting earlier this month of ministers responsible for economic policy.

The meeting and the announcement that economic stimulation would be the focus of the cabinet meeting Aug. 31 has touched off a lively public discussion that continued unabated over the weekend.

Detlev Rohwedder, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said the government must make a clear statement soon regarding its measures, because further speculation would be a poison for the economy. The other state secretary in the Economics Ministry, Otto Schlecht, made a similar statement.

Meanwhile, Helmut Geiger, president of the savings bank association, was quoted by the newspaper Welt am Sonntag as opposing any cut by the Bundesbank in the discount rate. A cut in the central bank rate to 3 from 3.5 per cent is widely expected to accompany government fiscal measures.

Mr. Geiger said, however, that interest rates are already low enough to invite investment. A discount rate cut, he said, would necessitate a cut in passbook savings rates to 2.5 from 3 per cent currently. Such a move would find little understanding among the public, he said.

In a radio interview this

morning, Ludwig Poulain, management board chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank, said tax cuts would have short-term economic benefit. What is needed, he said, is not an economic stimulus program, but a correction of past mistakes in wage settlements.

Japan's Reflation Delayed
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshinobu Wada said today that adoption of a reflationary package by the Japanese government will be deferred until next week.

Government agencies would like to coordinate their views after seeing the gross national product estimate for April-June this week, he told a press conference.

The package will probably include an additional fiscal loan and investment program, a supplementary national budget, and lower interest rates, he said.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials said today Japan's current account payments surplus for calendar 1977 will probably exceed the \$7 billion forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and will far surpass the \$3.68 billion of 1976.

The seasonally-adjusted current account surplus for the first seven months of 1977 totaled \$6.29 billion, an annual rate of about \$10 billion, and the seasonally adjusted visible trade surplus for the seven months totaled \$10.33 billion, an annual rate of \$17.71 billion.

A new reflationary package which the government is expected to adopt shortly cannot be expected to increase imports rapidly and it is difficult to curb exports effectively, the officials said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has reported that the number of banks on its problem list fell by 11 over the first half of the year.

The agency said 368 banks were on the list as of June 30, up from 397 a year earlier but off from 379 at the end of last year.

During the first half, 91 banks were added to the list and 102 were removed, three of those due to failure.

The agency noted the current problem list is significantly less than the peak of 395 reached in November, 1976.

Ranked by size, the list contained eight banks with deposits of \$1 billion or more, seven with deposits of from \$500 million to \$1 billion, 27 with deposits of between \$100 million and \$500 million, 34 between \$50 million and \$100 million and 292 with deposits of less than \$50 million.

The FDIC said the number of banks on the list represents 2.5 per cent of all insured banks.

Most Comprehensive
The FDIC list, because it includes all federally insured banks, is the most comprehensive of the problem or watch lists of the three federal regulatory agencies.

Breaking the list down by the severity of the problems, the agency listed 15 banks in the "serious problem-potential payoff" category—six fewer than at the beginning of the year.

Twelve of the banks with the most serious problems were banks with deposits of less than \$25 million, while the remainder had deposits of \$25 million to \$50 million.

There were 101 banks in the "serious problem" category, including one with deposits of \$1 billion or more.

U.S. Delays Agreement On Ailing Oil Company

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Baleaguered Commonwealth Oil Refining reports that the anti-trust division of the Justice Department has asked it to delay for 30 days the effective date of an investment agreement with Ashland Oil.

Saying that it needed more time to make a thorough examination of the proposed investment by Ashland, the department asked the oil companies and other parties to push back a Sept. 1 deadline on Ashland's option to buy \$50 million of cumulative preferred stock.

The planned investment is a key ingredient in attempts to bolster financially ailing Commonwealth.

Both companies said they were considering the government request. An Ashland spokesman noted that, in any case, his company had not yet made up its mind on whether to exercise the option.

The delay, however, could prove to be crucial for Commonwealth, which owns an offshore oil refinery and a petrochemical complex in Puerto Rico. The company has been scrambling to shore up its working capital as operating losses have continued to mount.

In the first six months of 1977, Commonwealth reported a loss of \$32 million, following a loss of \$32 million in 1976 and \$24.2 million in 1975.

Location Blamed

Commonwealth's management has blamed its troubles mainly on the Puerto Rican location, which was supposed to be a great advantage when the company located there in 1953.

Gary Davis, president of the

company, told stockholders at the annual meeting last week that the cost of transporting oil in U.S.-flag ships, as required by law, as well as a \$2-a-barrel fee that the island government imposes on imported crude oil and naphtha, have had a depressing effect on earnings.

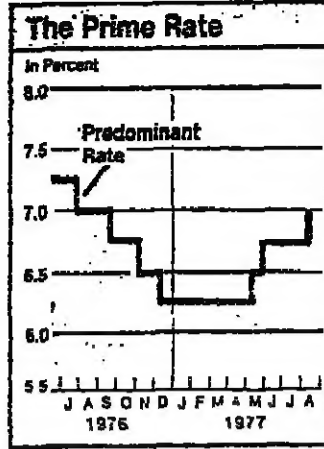
In addition the slump in demand for some petrochemicals has hurt. Commonwealth is also caught in the squeeze of depending on high-cost crude as raw material for products it sells under fixed-price long-term contracts. Adding to its troubles, notes totaling \$140 million started to mature on June 1.

Commonwealth's internal problems eventually created discord with its suppliers, bankers and joint venture partners. Gulf Oil filed a \$9-million suit in April contending that Commonwealth payments to it on 700,000 barrels of crude were in arrears. As a consequence of that suit Citibank froze Commonwealth's accounts.

PPG Suit

In another dispute, Commonwealth has filed a \$400-million suit against PPG Industries, its partner in one of its petrochemical ventures in Puerto Rico, charging that PPG had blocked it from reassigning certain rights to a third party.

The agreement with Ashland was expected to provide a solution to many Commonwealth financial problems. In addition to injecting \$50 million of new capital into the company, the May 10 accord would have provided for \$45 million in new lines of credit and the deferment of interest and principal payment on bank loans totaling \$200 million.



Late Buying Reverses Dip On Wall St.

Prime Rate Increase Causes Early Downturn

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Bargain-hunting in big-name issues reversed a morning decline on the New York Stock Exchange, leaving prices slightly higher in light trading.

Analysts blamed early selling on a wave of prime rate increases, touched off on Friday by Citibank.

The new prime rate reflects generally rising money-market rates and coincides with gradual monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve Board in an effort to bring money-supply growth in line with its goals.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.81 points to 367.29. It was off about 4 points in early trading, and up 3.02 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines by 705 to about 660.

Volume totaled 17.87 million shares, down from 20.8 million shares Friday.

Among the gainers, IBM rose 1 7/8 to 271, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 72 7/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 to 81, Xerox 3/4 to 53 1/8, International Paper 1 1/2 to 47 3/8, Du Pont 1 to 115, Disney 3/4 to 41 1/8 and McDonald's 1 1/4 to 50.

Blue chip steels were higher, with U.S. Steel rising 3/4 to 32 and Bethlehem Steel 3/8 to 20 7/8.

Digital Equipment, whose sinking fund debentures were upgraded by Moody's, was up 1 1/4 to 50 1/2. The company also plans to market a \$250 million bond issue.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in light trading.

U.S. Firm in U.K. Asked to Explain 20% Wage Grant

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—British representatives of Nabisco Inc. have been summoned by the Department of Employment to explain the company's apparent readiness to grant pay increases of 20 per cent in contravention of Britain's anti-inflation pay guidelines.

An official of the U.K. subsidiary of Nabisco confirmed today that a meeting was scheduled for Wednesday but declined to elaborate.

It is understood, however, that the company had granted the wage increases for up to 700 employees.

The government, preparing for a wider assault on its pay restraint policies of the past two years, revealed that it is "blacklisting" three small medical equipment companies for breaking the pay code. The companies will not be given government business for the duration of the blacklist.

Talks have also been held with another U.S.-owned company, H.J. Heinz, after it granted about 3,000 workers pay increases of 17 to 20 per cent. A government official said Heinz was asked to "reconsider" the award.

The Heinz settlement came after workers had earlier decided to forego smaller pay awards for larger boosts Aug. 1, after the government's formal wage ceilings were lifted. The government says it opposes such arrangements.

Under a recent settlement among liquidators of various IOS offshoots, IPI will be entitled to 88 per cent of the assets of Property Resources Ltd., which is also in liquidation and which had net assets in cash of the equivalent of about \$90 million at the end of December. Since Global owns 47 per cent of IPI, its entitlement in the liquidation of PRL will come to about \$36.6 million on a pro rata basis.

Despite the potential payout from IPI, Global carried IPI on its books at the end of December at only \$14.2 million, indicating that it may have to write up the value of its IPI assets.

While there were about 21 million Global shares outstanding at the end of December, about 8.45 million of the shares have never been claimed by Fund of Funds investors and are being held on their behalf by the Fund of Funds liquidator in Canada.

At the OTC market price of \$2.40 bid, these unclaimed Global shares have a market value of about \$22.1 million.

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Goods Orders Drop by 4.4% In U.S. in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 4.4 per cent, or \$3.6 billion, in July from June, the Commerce Department said today.

Most of the decline occurred in the transportation industry. Excluding that, the decline amounted to about \$200 million, or 0.4 per cent.

Total new orders for durable goods in July were a seasonally adjusted \$55.96 billion compared with \$58.56 billion in June.

New orders for transportation equipment plummeted 16.4 per cent, or \$2.41 billion, to \$12.32 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis in July.

New orders for non-defense capital goods fell 8.7 per cent, or \$1.36 billion, to \$14.35 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars


Geo. Hormel		1977	1976
Third Quarter			
Revenue		274.00	268.30
Profits		4.50	2.30
Per Share		0.93	0.47

Silo Mena		1977	1976
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue		276.50	336.30
Profits		10.60	10.30
Per Share		0.45	0.43

Quaker Oats		1977	1976
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue		1,551.30	1,473.10
Profits		67.60	53.10
Per Share		3.01	2.31

SCM Corp.		1977	1976
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue		365.00	365.90
Profits		11.40	10.10
Per Share		1.11	1.09

Year		1977	1976
Revenue		1,377.60	1,351.90
Profits		37.40	30.40
Per Share		2.70	2.04



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ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.A. (RIYADH)

ARAB BANK LIMITED

ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.A. (RIYADH)

CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED

BANK OF LEBANON AND KUWAIT S.A.L.

BANK OF MONTREAL

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

CITIBANK, N.A.

COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL Societe Anonyme

FRAB BANK INTERNATIONAL

EUROPEAN ARAB BANK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK

GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C.

INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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31.8	26	PSYCH	2.04	9	211	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
14	12.1	PSIND	211.04		210	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
14.4	13.1	PSIND	211.08		240	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
114	108	PSIND	219.44		240	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1
22.2	19.2	PSYCH	1.88	10	46	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
30	21.1	PSYCH	1.60	11	77	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6

20	20	PSEVG	1.76		8	163	249	242	244	
52	52	PSEG	pt\$25			2309	494	492	49	
52	52	PSEC	at\$110			5	24	254	256	
131	124	PSE	pf \$125			±103	13P	130P	130P	
9	89	PSEG	pt\$180			230	97	97	97	
44	44	Publiec				29	7	7	7	
44	44	Pueble				1	43	41e	41e	
44	44	PP Cam				3	1	1	1	
100	100	PSPPL	1.30	10	7	1	174	167	164	
375	31	Pullm	1.12	13	86	33	32	32	32	
18	18	Purex	1.09	9	46	17	17	17	17	
4	4	PurifA	5	5	10	39	3	3	3	
20	20	Purair	1.16	10	55	24	24	24	24	
20	20	QuacOCl	.92	7	115	203	203	203	203	
21	19	SaltSD	.58	10	49	15	15	15	15	
23	23	Guanex	1.20	8	9	27	22	22	22	
8	5	Quesior	.30	12	9	6	6	6	6	

R

32	25	RCA	1.30	11	1191	29	29	29	29	
4	4	RCAP	3.50	10	1108	445	445	445	445	
12	9	RTE	.40	11	20	14	14	14	14	
17	17	RatsPor	.40	10	20	16	16	16	16	
4	4	Rarned	.076	6	160	3	3	3	3	
24	13	Rincipin	.50	7	20	19	19	19	19	
87	4	Rapidum	.3	2	27	7	7	7	7	
30	20	Raynal	1.55	5	207	256	256	256	256	
25	10	Reymnd	1	7	47	27	27	27	27	
32	28	Reywin	1	8	149	28	28	28	28	
24	16	FadBell	.50	8	110	20	20	20	20	
12	8	Redmin	.50	6	16	14	14	14	14	
12	8	Redmin	.50	6	16	14	14	14	14	
12	8	Redmin	.50	6	16	14	14	14	14	
22	20	Pov-B	1.40	6	9	423	223	223	223	
22	11	Pow-B	.72	6	16	14	14	14	14	
14	8	Tellabst	.50	8	6	14	14	14	14	

(Continued on next page.)



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the periods for 1976

Six Months Ended
June 30.

	1976	% Change
29	\$819,101	10.3
28	42,316	40.9
23	15,720	39.2
15	26,596	41.9
14	\$1.49	50.3

draulics and a leading manu-
facturer of aviation passenger
loading bridges. Apex Corporation
reported sales increases in its
automotive, hydraulics and rail-
road products.

Midas-International, in the
Consumer Products Group,
opened an additional 58 auto-
motive service shops in the first
months, bringing the total
961 worldwide. To offset any
possible negative impact on
recreational vehicle sales from
U.S. energy legislation, Midas
has diversified into over-the-road,
trailers, delivery vans and van
conversions.

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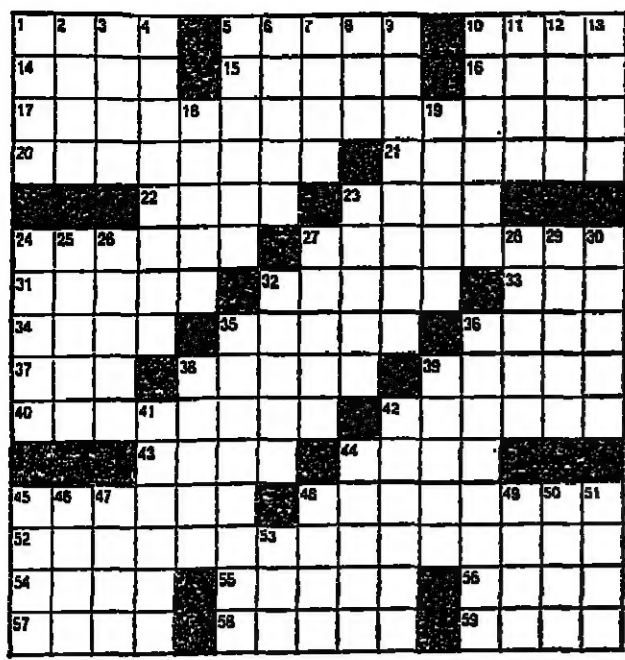
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5 Senegal's capital
10 Singer at "heaven's gate"
14 King Cotton's bundle
15 Heath or Joug
16 Entertainer Adams
17 Operator's courteous request
20 Help an archeologist
21 SAC or R.A.F.
22 Mercer-Arjen product
23 Ne plus ultra
24 Ecce
27 Defrauded
31 Igloo or hogan
32 Vichuata of a sort
33 Ais in the Aisne
34 Tender
35 Charon's vessel
36 "Sweet is pleasure after"—Dryden
37 Way place
38 Electrical unit
39 Something not to be out of
40 Affecting all the body
- DOWN**
- 42 Contract renter
43 Mine entrance
44 Lard on a hog
45 Gumshoe
46 Take away
47 Conventances not found at Churchill Downs
48 Sciences' companions
49 Skip over
50 Sleep like
51 English car trunk
52 Hold back
53 Cockcrow
1 Woodwind
2 Cat without a tail
3 Pianist
4 Roundworm
5 Alpine crest
6 Cattle, to Cowper
7 Circus unit
8 Voraciousness
9 Gave suggestive glances
10 "Madam, I'm—"
11 Hill or slope
12 Asute
- 18 Small egg
19 Sketches
20 Oscar or Emmy
21 Grounds
22 Color, also called
23 Headgear for a cuckold
24 Ice pinnacle
25 Emulators of Ananias
26 Typewriter type
27 Stupid
28 Boy Scout badge
29 Starved
30 Old-time mail route
31 Sick of the rat race
32 Tend
33 Most docile
34 Clumsy seaman
35 Homophone for
36 Uncertain effort
37 Kind of sandwich
38 Choirboy's voice
39 Fit of pique
40 "—boy!"
41 Powerfully built dog
42 Recipe means
43 "This—House," his song of 1954

WEATHER

ALABAMA	29	69	Cloudy
ALASKA	14	37	Bain
ARIZONA	84	92	Fair
ARKANSAS	32	66	Fair
CALIFORNIA	59	84	Fair
COLORADO	51	75	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	58	78	Cloudy
DELAWARE	58	78	Cloudy
FLORIDA	78	88	Fair
GEORGIA	78	88	Fair
ILLINOIS	58	78	Cloudy
INDIANA	58	78	Cloudy
IOWA	58	78	Cloudy
KANSAS	58	78	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	58	78	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	58	78	Cloudy
MAINE	58	78	Cloudy
MARYLAND	58	78	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	58	78	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	58	78	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	58	78	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	58	78	Cloudy
MISSOURI	58	78	Cloudy
MONTANA	58	78	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	58	78	Cloudy
NEVADA	58	78	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	58	78	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	58	78	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	58	78	Cloudy
NEW YORK	58	78	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	58	78	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	58	78	Cloudy
OHIO	58	78	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	58	78	Cloudy
OREGON	58	78	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	58	78	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	58	78	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	58	78	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	58	78	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	58	78	Cloudy
TEXAS	58	78	Cloudy
UTAH	58	78	Cloudy
Vermont	58	78	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	58	78	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	58	78	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	58	78	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	58	78	Cloudy
WYOMING	58	78	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. — Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 22, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IMF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		
(d) Bayreuth	SP41.94	
(d) Credit Suisse	SP42.00	
(d) Credit Suisse	SP42.00	
(d) Credit Suisse	SP42.00	
BANK OF AMERICA		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
CREDIT SUISSE		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
JARDINE FLEMING		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
LLOYDS INT. MGT. OF 179 GENOVA 11		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS Ltd.		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
SWISS BANK CORP.		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	
(d) Capital Fund	SP42.00	

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

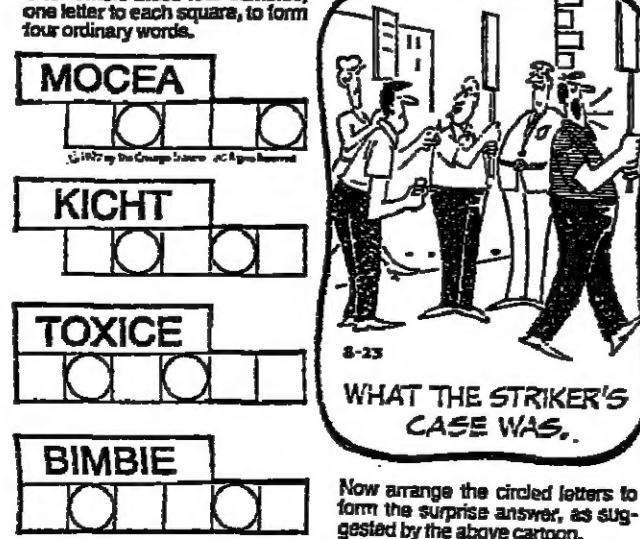


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOCEA
KICHT
TOXICE
BIMBIE

Answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SYNOD PAYEE WEAKEN VELVET
Answer: Permanent, no doubt—for mermaks—WAVES

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

GOODBYE

By W. H. Manville. Simon & Schuster. 316 pp. \$

Reviewed by Curt Supplee

NICK Blake's wife is dead—strangled. Worse, she is lying next to him in bed. Worse yet, he can't remember how she got there. He hadn't seen her in two years.

It is a fitting beginning for a novel named "Goodbye"—a strange and seductive amalgam of detective story, sexual philosophy and alcoholic confessionals. W. H. Manville, a writer who is often powerful and always professional, has turned the murder and its solution into strong fiction.

Nicholas Blake is a washed-out screenwriter who has two driving motivations in his life: his wife, Clair, and gin. Two years before the plot opens, gin has become the more durable partner: "Like the nun who gives her life to God, like the mystic who tastes to lose the self..." He admits that "alcohol obeyed his own rhythms and seasons inside me," and he knows "the loss of power: the mind that says no, the hand that reaches for the drink. I had become unpredictable to myself."

(Manville knows what he is talking about. Once the author of a Village Voice column called "Saloon Society," he sank into drink for several years before recovery from alcoholism. Consequently, the treatment of drinking in this book is the work of a sensitive man who has seen both sides: candid and painful, without melodrama or self-pity.)

It was drink that drove Clair away from him two years earlier—or so she says: "You use alcohol to put a distance between yourself and the man I know, putting down a curtain behind which lives another man who does not love me, and who I am powerless to reach." But that is only part of the story. Clair is an artist who flees to California to work; but she is also a free, if troubled, spirit who deliberately has affairs with other men to break the hold that Blake has on her. It doesn't work. For all her anguish over his drinking, for all her affairs, "I still carried Blake inside... the fractured bone mends, the out flesh grows over the wound. We do not look different in the mirror."

So when Blake, sober, calls her and vows to quit drinking, she agrees to meet him in New York to make a second beginning. It turns into goodbye. Blake arrives in the city first, and is immediately accosted by his old friend,

the diabolical bohemian who is suddenly determined to throw a party.

"The booze poured shine, the cigar, the other smoke was thick and Blake is unable to In the morning he wak the corpse of his wife, blacked out from the fore. And in a couple he is dropped into the cynical world of homic tives, dominated by S, a sort of parochial sch who overcomes his at the crime and solve it in the cour book.

This in itself is enough for a good there is more—and it blessing. Manville has alternating chapters in enter Clair's mind over two years by the devic on history," a tape-rec which she is having As we look at these revelations of Clair's we find that she is a ferent person from E of her. Among other involved in smugl from Mexico throug ingenious scheme. Mo learn that she is so a sexual philosopher, with her own theory female identity.

"I no longer am i getting men to love dictates to the reco emotion I want to p. And then I am relea. Much of this spok, intriguing and strong and much of it is n understanding the tr prising and ultima conclusion when the the murderer are disc.

But much of it, obsessive. Manville as his indebitness to Nancy Friday, and h "female identity," (author of "My Sen and "Forbidden Flov women's sexual fan enough, ar sion Manville becom ed in Clair's interior becomes a first-rate pursuit of second-ha notably in the steam: boring sex-fantasy quence in the latter book.

But this is a mode forgiveable falling in energetic and talente ville has shown him. The overwhelming tnp this book leaves is of burdening his psyche, his alcoholism, his d wife, his years across vate guilt. The ne there is one—shou thing remarkable.

Curt Supplee is easi of the Washington World.

BRIDGE

By Alan.

In analyzing the hand shown, an obvious starting point is that East should open four hearts. Note that in a heart contract the limit would be eight tricks, although the declarer might make nine with a little help from the defense. If South fails to lead a diamond at some point, a double squeeze could develop. When the last trump is led, North will be trying to keep the club king and South will be able to protect neither will be able to protect diamonds. Alternatively East might end up with only seven tricks. He would have an opportunity to misjudge the play of the trump suit if North shrewdly drops an honor under the ace.

However, South will surely bid over four hearts, and analysis suggests four spades. This contract will make 7 tricks or 11 depending on the opening lead: The diamond ace permits an immediate defensive cross-ruff. Consider that North-South might reach five diamonds, an entirely reasonable contract. It might appear that West has three sure trump tricks and that the contract is doomed. However, South brought home five diamonds by skillful play, and it does not seem that the defenders had any way to defeat them.

The bidding was well-judged. South doubled the opening four-heart bid, and his partner removed to five clubs. This contract would have been ruined by immediate ruffs available to the defense, since East had no way to gain the lead.

South won the opening spade lead and cashed the club ace. A low trump would have been one road to success; but he ruffed his losing spade. He then played the club king, throwing a heart, and was gratified by the appearance of the queen.

East ruffed the third club lead, and this was criticized in the post-mortem. However, an ingenious refusal to ruff could have been countered in an equally ingenious way. South to ruff his own winner. A low trump, after all, develops an endplay against West by carding in the dummy. In practice South East's trump four with and had a complete absence of an opening marked East with an suit, and he had pr cards in the other South cashed three sps confidently, throwing the dummy, and re position.

South led the heart West was helpless. W ruffed or not, he could two trump tricks.

North-South
44
47184
4727
473975
474975
475975
476975
477975
478975
479975
480975
481975
482975
483975
484975
485975
486975
487975
488975
489975
490975
491975
492975
493975
494975
495975
496975
497975
498975
499975
500975

Red Sox Bow to Kansas City

Yankees Win 8th Straight, Trail by a Half-Game

1. Texas, Aug. 22
Nettel's belted a
and run-scoring
on Guldry allowed
through seven in-
giving New York
light victory, a 2-1
Texas Rangers. The
1 the Yankees to
game of first-place
American League

Royals 5, Red Sox 4
At Kansas City, relief ace Bill
Campbell of Boston walked pinch-
batter Joe Lahoud with the bases
loaded in the eighth and Tom
Poquette followed with an infield
single to score two more runs
and enable the Royals to beat the
Red Sox 5-4. It extended Kansas
City's winning streak to five
games.

Al Cowens and Darrell Porter
singled before Campbell, 12-9,
issued walks to Amos Otis and
Lahoud to make it 4-3. Poquette
then bounced a ground ball to
first baseman George Scott, who
was indecisive and threw late to
Campbell, covering first, as Porter
and Otis scored.

The Royals, now leading the

American League west, have won
15 of their last 17 games at home.

Brewers 7, White Sox 1
White Sox 6, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Brian Downing
drove in four runs with a homer
and a single while Steve Renko
won his first start for Chicago
as the White Sox topped the
Brewers, 7-3. After Ken McMillen's
two-run homer sparked Mil-
waukee to a 7-1 victory in the
 opener of the doubleheader.

Tigers 5, Mariners 4
At Seattle, Ben Oglivie's three-
run homer and solo blast by
Steve Kemp and Jason Thomp-
son powered Detroit to a 5-4
triumph over the Mariners.

Indians 4, A's 1

At Oakland, Dennis Eckersley
hurled a three-hitter to earn his
12th victory while batterymate
Fred Kendall broke a 1-1 tie with
a seventh-inning sacrifice fly in
a 4-1 Cleveland triumph over
the A's.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 2

At Anaheim, Jerry Remy's
third single of the game drove in
Terry Humphrey from second
with the go-ahead run in the
seventh to provide Frank Tanana
with his 15th victory in a 3-2
decision by California over Tor-
onto.

Twins 5, Orioles 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Lyman
Bostock homered and drove in
three runs and Ray Smalley cap-
ped a four-run sixth with an RBI
single to spark the Twins to a
9-5 defeat of Baltimore.

Phillies 7, Astros 3

In the National League, at
Philadelphia, Steve Carlton put
on a dazzling display of power
pitching and hitting to become
the major league's first 13-game
winner in hurling the Phillies to
a 7-3 victory over Houston.

Carlton struck out 14 and ex-

tended his personal hitting streak
to six games with a solo homer
in the sixth after batterymate
Tim Lincecum put the Phillies in
control with a three-run homer
in the fourth.

Reds 5, Mets 1

At New York, Tom Seaver,
pitching at Shea Stadium for the
first time since being traded by
New York on June 15, stopped his
former teammates on six hits and
scored two runs to lead Cincinnati
to a 5-1 triumph over the Mets.

Seaver received a standing ovation
from the crowd of 46,265
when he ran to the mound in
the eighth inning. He struck out
11 and gave up only five singles
—two of the scratch variety—
while posting his 14th victory
against five losses. The 31-year-
old right-hander is 7-3 since join-
ing the Reds.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 1

At Chicago, pitcher Rick Rhoden
batted 3 for 4, including his
third homer of the season and
an RBI single, in posting his 14th
victory as Los Angeles downed
the Cubs, 5-1.

Giants 5, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Darrell Evans
slammed a two-run, tie-break-
ing homer in the eighth to boost
San Francisco to a 5-4 victory
over the Pirates.

Padres 7, Cardinals 6

At St. Louis, Dan Kingman
clubbed a towering grand-slam
homer in the first to back-
stopper Steve Carlton, who
pitched a four-hitter to lead the
Padres to a 7-6 triumph over
the Cardinals.

Expos 10, Braves 4

At Montreal, Del Unser singled,
doubled and homered to knock
in four runs and Chris Speier
and Dave Cash hit homers, even-
ing the game, as the Expos won
10-4 over Atlanta.



— Orioles' Brooks Robinson acknowledges fans' salute after retirement announcement.

Baseball Great Goes, Another Comes Back

Brooks Robinson Era Ends

By Thomas Boswell

ON Aug. 22 (WP),
re Orioles team bus
Harlem long after
weeks ago. Brooks
led his forehead
indow and looked
easy night.

g this way for 23
sed along, a little
Little Rock, Ark.,
sat-old voice.

ngs," he went on,
d a crap game in
en tenements, in
u life to get born
e are. How grate-

nat life has been
s Robinson up and
years now. First,
over disappeared,
re dropped and last
his regular third-

that, his outside
d tour, he fell into
several times
le had to approach
at winter on an
ant-me" basis just
"coach job to help
u. And yesterday
rd baseman in the
eball was nudged
retirement to that
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atcher Rick Demp-

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the game the way
it—uncomplaining,
g and being teach-
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typewriter for a
dirty towel for a
adulation, and
th common deceas-
ers dressed and
ity. Robinson ar-
park dressed like
Other stars had
n made friends
hen he was the
ue's most valuable
970, when he was
orld Series, Robin-
ing legend.
last two seasons,
d with a sort of

slow-motion grace, that Robinson
to show his character.

"It's rough to try to replace
an immortal," O's third-baseman
Doug DeCinces said this year. "He
but Brooks did everything to
make it easier for me."

Made It Easier
"Brooks could have caused a lot
of problems for me the last
couple of years," manager Earl
Weaver said this month. "He
carries a lot of weight in this
town. But because he's the kind
of person he is, he made the
transition easier for everybody."

Robinson's best pal, ex-Oriole
Ron Kramden, said, "His friends
aren't millionaires and politicians,
just average guys like me...
People still love him just like
they always have."

Robinson stepped down yester-
day in typical style—making
Weaver's decision seem inevitable
and reasonable so that not one
Brooks-loving boo will distract the
Orioles from their permanent race
work.

that, his outside
d tour, he fell into
several times
le had to approach
at winter on an
ant-me" basis just
"coach job to help
u. And yesterday
rd baseman in the
eball was nudged
retirement to that
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atcher Rick Demp-

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the game the way
it—uncomplaining,
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typewriter for a
dirty towel for a
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th common deceas-
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park dressed like
Other stars had
n made friends
hen he was the
ue's most valuable
970, when he was
orld Series, Robin-
ing legend.
last two seasons,
d with a sort of

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Philadelphia	78	45	.635		
Pittsburgh	71	53	.573	4 1/2	
Chicago	67	58	.536	8	
St. Louis	66	59	.528	9	
Montreal	57	67	.460	20 1/2	
New York	48	76	.382	27 1/2	
Western Division					
Los Angeles	74	49	.602		
San Diego	66	56	.542	1 1/2	
Houston	57	67	.460	17 1/2	
San Fran.	57	66	.462	18	
San Diego	55	72	.433	21	
Atlanta	43	79	.352	30 1/2	
Sunday's Results					
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 4					
Cincinnati 5, New York 1					
Montreal 10, Atlanta 4					
Los Angeles 5, Chicago 1					
San Diego 7, St. Louis 6					
Philadelphia 7, Houston 2					
Monday's Games					
San Francisco at Chicago					
San Diego at Pittsburgh					
Philadelphia at Atlanta					
Montreal at Cincinnati					
Boston at New York					
Los Angeles at St. Louis					

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Boston	71	45	.611		
New York	70	46	.605	1 1/2	
Baltimore	69	47	.595	2 1/2	
Detroit	67	49	.575	4 1/2	
Cleveland	56	60	.483	16 1/2	
Minnesota	52	70	.427	21 1/2	
Toronto	42	78	.350	31 1/2	
Western Division					
Kansas City	69	51	.575		
Chicago	65	55	.542	1	
Minnesota	60	60	.500	6	
Texas	58	62	.483	8	
California	56	64	.467	10	
Seattle	52	70	.427	16	
Oakland	47	75	.385	21	
Sunday's Results					
Minnesota 9, Baltimore 4					
Kansas City 4, Boston 1					
Chicago 4, Milwaukee 3 (1st)					
California 5, Toronto 2					
Cleveland 4, Oakland 1					
Detroit 5, Seattle 4					
New York 2, Texas 1					
Monday's Games					
Milwaukee at Texas					
Cleveland at Seattle					
Baltimore at Kansas City					
New York at Detroit					
Boston at Minn.-ota					
Detroit at California					
Toronto at Oakland					

By Red Smith

"No," Anderson said, "because
I know he'll pitch a good game.
He's won five straight and he's
settled in. It was hard at first
—interviews, cameras, TV all the
time. Especially on this club,
where we've got some people with
stature—Johnny Bench, Joe
Morgan, George Foster. All those
stars, but the crowd was always
around Seaver's locker."

"I began to think, 'What have
I got here? I thought it was a
human being, not the Messiah.'"
That's the quieted down now, but
this is a big day. I'd say in a
season there are about 40 games
where I really feel the pressure.
This is one of the 40. When Tom
first joined us the pressure was
about the same as in a World
Series, maybe a little greater
because it was all concentrated
on one man.

While the Reds were at batting
practice, Seaver left the club-
house long enough for a turn in
the cage. The instant he stepped
out of the dugout, cheering start-
ed. "Seaver! Seaver!" fans
chanted.

Boos for Home Team
Next time he made an ap-
pearance there were 46,265 cash
customers in the park, the Mets'
largest gate of the season except
for one "black day" promotion
when the giveaway was the main
attraction. M. Donald Grant was
noticeably absent. There had
been cheers when the public ad-
dress announcer reached Seaver's
name in the batting order and
boos when he said, "And now the
New York Mets."

Pitching a six-hitter with 11
strikeouts, Seaver was ruthless.
Trudging back to the bench, the
hitters who used to be on his
side seemed to be saying, "So
this is what those other teams
had to put up with all those
years!"

Firing his last blurred fastball
past Ron Hodges for the 25th
out and a 5-1 win, Seaver got
his red windbreaker from the
bench, slung it over a shoulder
and, as the cheering persisted,
took a final curtain call, waving
his cap overhead.



VICTORY—Andy North exults with arms aloft and gets congratulatory pat by Howard Twitty at Westchester.

His First Victory on Tour North Takes the Westchester, Winning With 12-Under Score

By John S. Radosta

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 22
(NYT)—Andy North did not
choke. In fact, he was so sure
of himself that on the first tee
of yesterday's final round, when
a tournament official asked him
if he wanted to fill out a self-
addressed envelope so that his
winnings could be mailed to his
home, North answered: "No,
thanks; I'll collect on the 18th
green."

That's confidence, because on
the pro tour only the winner is
paid on the 72nd hole.

The 37-year-old North, in his
fifth year on the tour of the
Professional Golfers' Association,
posted his first victory, and it
was in one of the biggest events
on the tour—the \$300,000 West-
chester Classic, with a first prize
of \$60,000.

He won by two shots from the
runner-up, George Archer, in
shooting a final round par 71 for
572, or 12 under par for the west
course of the Westchester Coun-
try Club, a 6,602 yard, four-day
tournament.

Archer shot an unusually fine
round, 67 for 574, but he had
started too far back to have a
realistic chance to catch North.

Tom Weiskopf, who had start-
ed the day tied for second place
with Howard Twitty, three
strokes behind North, shot 73 for
276 and third place. George
Burns and Andy Bean, two of
the young lions of the tour, tied
for fourth at 277.

At the start of the final round
North was leading at 12 under
par, with Weiskopf and Twitty
at nine under, Leonard Thomp-
son was at eight under, and it
was he who implied that North
would choke. He said he was only
one shot out of the lead because
Weiskopf would be the man to
beat.

Austin Wins 5th
WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 22
(UPI)—Debbie Austin yesterday
scored her second straight
triumph and fifth of the year
with a one-stroke victory over
Hollis Stacy to win the \$30,000
Wheeling Classic.

49ers Beat Rams and Bengals Edge Lions

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22—

Quarterback Jim Plunkett tossed
a pair of touchdown passes and
scored on a five-yard run yester-
day to rally the San Francisco
49ers from a 14-point deficit to
beat the Los Angeles Rams, 21-14.

The 49ers' victory left both
clubs with 1-2 preseason records.
Quarterbacks Pat Baden and
Vince Ferragamo each connected
for TDs as the Rams bolted to
a 14-0 lead, but Plunkett's one-
yard pass to tight end Jim Oha-
dorovich made it 14-6 at the half.

With Joe Namath's quarterback-
ing the Rams in the second half,
the 49er defense toughened, and
a 50-yard field goal by Tom Wit-
tman seemed to inject life into
San Francisco, cutting the Los
Angeles lead to 14-9.

The 49ers again held and Plunk-
ett started a 50-yard drive with
a 23-yard pass to Kenny Harrison.
Plunkett circled left end from
the five for the go-ahead touch-
down, giving San Francisco a
16-14 lead.

Namath again was stopped and
Plunkett bounced back with a
48-yard bomb to Harrison early
in the final period.

Bengals 17, Lions 13
At Pontiac, Mich., substitute
quarterback John Reeves hit sec-
ond-stringer Mike Volter with a
nine-yard scoring pass 7:46 into
the second half to boost the Cin-
cinnati Bengals to a 17-13 exhibi-
tion victory over the Detroit
Lions.

The Bengals turned Detroit
back from inside the 15-yard line
in the last minute.
Detroit quarterback Gary
Danielson rallied the Lions in the
second half, hitting 10 of 15
passes for 104 yards before get-
ting stalled on two tries from the
Bengal 13 as time ran out.

Detroit rookie Rick Kane scored
twice on one-yard runs, both
set up by Cincinnati pass-inter-
ference penalties. The first Kane
score was with 52 seconds left in
the first half and the second
came at 2:23 into the final quar-
ter. The second Kane plunge
narrowed the score to the final
margin.

U.S. Girl Sets Mark
In 1,500-m Free Swim
MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Aug.
22 (AP)—Alta Brown, 15, yester-
day set a world record in the
1,500-meter freestyle in the clos-
ing night of the Amateur Ath-
letic Union swimming champion-
ships.

In setting the world record of
16:24.60, she broke the mark
of 16:33.94 set in 1974 by Jennifer
Turrill of Australia in the 1974
AAU championships.



WEIGHTY WAY TO GO—Rams' quarterback Joe Namath is sacked by the 49ers' Cedrick Hardman for 8-yard loss.

Cosmos Win on Pass by Pele

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 22

(AP)—Steve Hunt took advan-
tage of some defensive confusion
to score the winning goal from
18 yards in the Cosmos' 2-1 vic-
tory over the Rochester Lancers
yesterday in the first game of
the semifinals of the North
American Soccer League.

Hunt's kick came at 42:45 on
an assist from Pele as Rochester
goalkeeper Jack Brand and de-
fender Nick Mijatovic collided
when they both went after
Pele's centering pass.

The crowd of 20,005, an atten-
dance record here, had to wait
only 16 minutes and 50 seconds
before the home team scored,
when Mike Stojanovic headed in
a Jore Costa crossing pass from
about five yards.

Giorgio Chinaglia scored his
sixth playoff goal in as many
games to tie the score at 39:15,
beating Brand to his left.

The two-game series moves to
the Cosmos' home field Wednes-
day night. A Cosmos victory
would propel them into Soccer

Sverige Wins 7th Race And Eliminates Gretel

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 22

(NYT)—Sverige yesterday qual-
ified for the finals of the Amer-
ica's Cup challenger series by
defeating Gretel II, the seven-
year-old Australian yacht from
Sydney. The Swedish boat's
margin at the end of an unexcep-
tional race was decisive—1 minute
58 seconds.

It was the seventh and last
test between the two 12-meters,
completing the first seven-race
series in the history of America's
Cup competition. Sverige will
next take on the yacht Australia
in a four-of-seven-race series
starting on Thursday, and the
winner will be the cup challenger
against the American defender
in this sport's prestigious, 107-
year-old event.

No progress was made in sepa-
rating the three potential defen-
ders—Courageous, Enterprise and
Independence. The last two raced
twice yesterday, each winning
once—Enterprise taking the first,
abbreviated race by 52 seconds and
Independence the second, of 17.5
miles, by 49 seconds.

In effect, the results enhanced
the prospects of the idle Courage-
ous because her two rivals con-
tinued to beat each other. Thus
they again failed to establish any
pattern of consistency for the
New York Yacht Club's Cup Com-
mittee, which must select a de-
fender by Sept. 8.

In the final trials Courageous's
won-loss record is 5-1 to 3-4 for
Independence and 2-5 for Enter-
prise. Against each other the two
new 12s, representing construction
and campaign expenditures of
over \$2 million, now stand 2-2
in the final trials and 6-7 for In-
dependence, counting all their
races since mid-June. Courageous
today was scheduled to take on
Enterprise, whom she has beaten
three straight times in the final
trials, but bad weather forced
postponement of the duel.

The decisive Sverige-Gretel race
was determined early when the
Australian yacht misjudged her
start and gave the Swedish vessel
immediate lead of one boat
length (65 feet). The same thing
had happened Saturday, only the
other way around.

In the vital 30 seconds before
the start, Graham Newland, the
tactician for Gordon Ingate, the
skipper, was at the helm for
Gretel as usual. The two yachts
had split away, Sverige sailing
up the line to the committee

Estaba Keeps Crown
PUERTO LA CRUZ, Venez-
uela, Aug. 22 (AP)—World
Boring Council junior flyweight
champion Luis (Lumumba) Es-
toba of Venezuela retained his
crown last night, scoring an 11th-
round technical knockout victory
over Mexico's Juanito Alvarez.

Silvia Chivas of Cuba won the
women's 200 meters in a photo
finish from Marina Sidorova of
the Soviet Union. Andrea Lynch
of Britain was third, 15.45. Cuba's
fourth gold medal in track and
field.

Michael Karst of West Ger-
many produced a strong finish-
ing sprint to win the 3,000-meter
steplechase. Paul Copu of
Romania was second and Ron
Addison of the University of
Tennessee was third.

The U.S. women's basketball
team beat China, 89-55, today for
its fourth straight victory. It
was China's first defeat after
three victories.

Carole Blazewski, a 5-foot-10
guard from Montclair State in
New Jersey, poured in 29 points
for game scoring honors.

U.S., Two Others
Gain in Women's
Single Sculling
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22 (AP)—
The United States, Britain and
Czechoslovakia won their qualif-<

PEOPLE: *N.Y. Village Drops
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Michael Mastandrea said in

Testimony during a trial indicated that Lee a former oil-company stockpiled food that he clothing that he didn't other supplies that he Judge William Williams cited testimony by the doctor and ruled, "Com in the eyes of the Williams ruled in favor National Bank, admin the \$700,000 trust as Columbia County Hcs rejected the case b Booker, who was left on amount.

—SAMUEL J

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